# TEXTILE BULLETIN

**VOL. 58** 

AUGUST 15, 1940

NO. 12



# NOW IS THE TIME!

With every mill striving, by modernization of equipment and methods, to lower production costs and increase efficiency, there could be NO BETTER TIME to take advantage of the opportunities offered to reduce warp sizing costs and with superior results.

### DRAKE CORPORATION

NORFOLK



VIRGINIA

CHAPEL HILL N C 2011 G



Summer, winter, spring, fall, week in and week out-regardless of temperature changes or extremes, Dayco Tempered

Roll Coverings set an entirely new standard of efficiency. Only Dayco's unvarying properties assure you instantaneous start up and production after winter week-end shut-downs. No flattening, no distortion, and no grooving to give you ends down jitters and production loss. Daycos are the finest product of skilled labor, modern equipment and quality materials. And only Daycos have these over-

whelming advantages which keep up your efficiency and lower your costs.

THE DAYTON RUBBER MFG. CO. TEXTILE PRODUCTS DIVISION. Dayton, Ohio

The Originators and Pioneers of Dayco Tempered Roll Coverings

GREENVILLE SALES OFFICE Woodside Building, Greenville, S. C.

#### ONLY DAYCOS HAVE THESE 11 OVERWHELMING ADVANTAGES

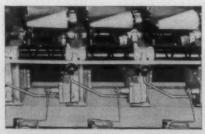
- 1. Improved drafting.
- 2. No grooving-less ends down.
- 3. Not affected by temperature changes.
- 4. Lower net roll costs.
- 5. Long service life.
- 6. Easy to apply.
- Proper cushioning.
- Unaffected by hard ends.
- 9. Static free.
- 10. Oil resisting.
- 11. One piece tubular construction.







Operators must press the starting handle thousands of times a day. On the Roto-Coner\*, a slight touch on the rubber starting handle releases the cone holder arm without necessity of compressing

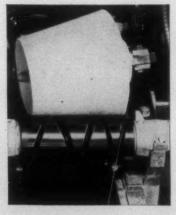


The streamlined design and simplified mechanism eliminate places for lint to collect. Cleaning is easier and required less frequently. Moving parts are covered and sealed.

## OPERATORS DO BETTER WORK WITH THE ROTO-CONER\*

Wherever the Roto-Coner\* has been installed, operators find their work easier. Parts they must reach are conveniently.

located...nerve-racking clatter of cams and guides is eliminated . . . the machine is easy to keep clean.



Yarn is quickly reversed at ends of the rotating traverse about 900 times a minute. Silent operation is due to the absence of cams and reciprocating parts.



Greater ease of operating the Roto-Coner is reflected in better quality packages. Other reasons why knitters, dyers, spinners and weavers prefer these packages are:

> Freedom from roll-cut yarn; the one-piece rotating traverse eliminates the slip drum.

> Freedom from chafed yarn; the traverse revolves in same direction yarn is traveling.

> Freedom from slubs, due to better inspection with Precision Slub Catchers.



UNIVERSAL WINDING COMPANY

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UTICA CHARLOTTE

ATLANTA

# Save Costs 4 Ways

BY USING THE RIGHT OIL... AT THE RIGHT PLACE... IN THE RIGHT WAY!

You'll find the Socony-Vacuum Man talks in your interest. He knows how to help you get <u>lower maintenance costs...lower power costs...more continuous production...lower lubrication costs!</u> And he does it by recommending the right type of lubricant for every kind of job...plus giving expert lubrication engineering service. In this way, for 74 years, our men have helped U. S. Industry earn a "lubrication profit." May we help you?

SOCONY-VACUUM OIL CO., INC. Standard Oil of New York Division...White Star Division...Lubrite Division...Chicago Division White Eagle Division...Wadhams Division...Magnolia Petroleum Company...General Petroleum Corporation of California

Call Socony-Vacuum for

# THE SUM OF THESE FOUR SAVINGS LREDUCED POWER CONSUMPTION 2.MORE CONTINUOUS PRODUCTION 3. DECREASED MAINTENANCE 4. LOWER LUBRICATION COSTS = LUBRICATION PROFIT

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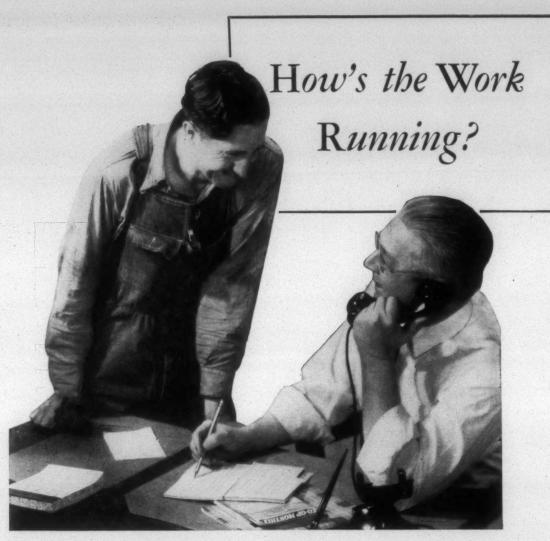
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Correct Lubrication





AVISCO will help it run smoother, because its additional strength provides an additional factor of safety.

As you know, the spun strength of standard rayon staple diminishes rapidly with increased twist beyond normal, and there is increased demand for yarns spun beyond normal twist today. Use of AVISCO solves this problem and gives you added advantages.

AVISCO is measurably stronger than standard rayon staple. It makes yarns as much as 30% stronger dry . . . as much as 36% stronger wet, depending upon count, denier and staple.

Because it shows much less loss of strength when wet

than standard rayon staple, this added wet strength can make the difference between a launderable fabric and one that must be dry cleaned or washed by hand. It also contributes added factors of safety for dyer and finisher. And, it results in greater eventual consumer satisfaction with the finished product.

AVISCO was developed originally for cotton process spinning and is now available for worsted and silk spinning as well. It comes chiefly in 1.25, 1.50 and 3 denier-in lengths from 1 9/16" to 5". It is made only by American Viscose Corporation. You'll want to get the full facts. Because with AVISCO the work runs better.

#### HOW MUCH STRONGER THAN STANDARD FIBER IS AVISCO?

Since this question cannot be answered with one figure, the following table is offered as indication of what might be expected in normal cotton mill practice.

1.5 denier AVISCO averages 10 to 12% stronger than 1.5 denier standard fiber, but the yarn strengths compare as follows:

1.5 denier 1.7/16" strong compared to	1.5 denier 1 7/16" standard:
DRY	WET
30s 17% stronger	21% stronger
40s 13.5	16.
60s 8.	17.
1.25 denier 1 7/8" strong compared to	o 1.5 denier 1 7/16" strong:
30s 11% stronger	12.5% stronger
40s 14.5	16.
. 60s 13.5	14.5
1.25 denier 1 7/8" strong compared to	1.5 denier 1 7/16" standard:
30s 30% stronger	36% stronger
40s 30.	35.
60s 22.5	34

#### AMERICAN VISCOSE CORPORATION

Lustre Fibres, Ltd.—SELLING AGENTS 350 Fifth Ave., New York City World's Largest Producer of Rayon Yarn



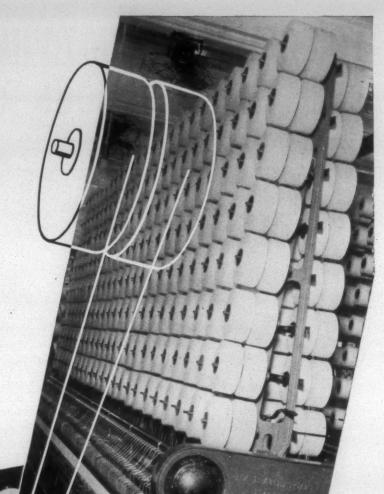
FIRST NAME IN RAYON . . . THE

FIRST IN TESTED QUALITY

# TWIST from CHEESES

wound on the Automatic Spooler

Minimum costs in both spooling and twisting departments can be obtained by twisting from cheeses wound on Automatic Spoolers.



- ABOVE, Twisting coarse yarn from cheeses, using skewers rotating on plain spindles.
- LEFT, Twisting fine yarn from cheeses, using ball bearing skewers.
- The Twister Creels shown here were designed by Barber-Colman Company for application to standard twisting frames.

The Automatic Spooler is exclusively a part of the

BARBER-COLMAN SYSTEM of SPOOLING and WARPING

# YOU GET ACTION IN YOUR STATE WHEN YOU CALL THESE EMMONS REPRESENTATIVES



Plants at Charlotte, N. C. & Lawrence, Mass.

LOOM HARNESS COMPANY CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

SEE LATEST TEXTILE WORLD YEARBOOK FOR DETAILS ON ALL EMMONS PRODUCTS

# Federal Control of Business Endangers Our Democracy\*

By E. A. Terrell

I T is my privilege to speak to you today as a representative of the National Association of Manufacturers, a privilege which, despite my shortcomings as a speaker, I have accepted because I know a little of the great services which this organization is rendering to the American public. In the three years I have served as a member of its patent committee I am glad to say that I have never worked with a group of men more seriously interested in the welfare of our nation.

Our new president, Mr. H. W. Prentiss, of the Armstrong Cork Co., is a man of great courage and ability. He has requested that members of the association volunteer to make speeches all over the nation and more than 1,000 men have done so. Mr. Prentiss, in his keynote speech, stated that business men had too long been silent in the face of unfair criticism and he promised to the N. A. M. that in the future every such unfair attack would be answered regardless of the source from which it emanated, and he promised that the answer would present the facts. Since he made this statement we have heard much less criticism of business from politicians and I attribute much of this reduction to the courageous attitude which Mr. Prentiss adopted.

#### Critical Period in History

We find ourselves today very much in the situation described by the following limerick:

"A young acrobat of Quebec
Once twisted his legs 'round his neck;
Like a fool he forgot how to loosen the knot
And now he's a positive wreck!"

We are facing perhaps the most critical period in our national history since the Civil War. Our way of life is being challenged by strong forces which are determined on victory. Sooner or later we are going to be called upon to defend our democracy and the time has come when we

can no longer postpone the decision on whether or not we are willing to pay the price for our liberty. It will not be a cheap price, either in money or in the effort, both spiritual and physical.

Our Federal Constitution was adopted by a majority of the States and the citizens of those States 153 years ago. North Carolina and its citizens did not ratify the Constitution until two years later, after the first ten amendments constituting our Bill of Rights had been added to its provisions

You will note that I said States and citizens of those States. That is correct because both the individual State and the individual citizens granted to the Federal Government certain rights and privileges they had formerly possessed and they stated in the ninth amendment: "The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people."

#### The Tenth Amendment

And in the tenth amendment they stated: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people."

They had good reason to demand the inclusion of those ten amendments guaranteeing freedom of speech, freedom of thought and religion, prompt trial by jury, the right to bear arms, and preventing the taking of life, liberty or personal property except by due process of law. Those rights and that freedom had been denied them by a powerful central government and they were determined that never again would they permit any central government to so persecute and restrict them in their pursuit of happiness and success. So they made these facts doubly clear by stating, first, exactly what rights were being granted to the Federal Government, and, secondly, by stating with equal clarity in the ninth and tenth amendments that all

\*An address delivered before the Charlotte, N. C., Rotary Club, July 30th.

(Continued on Page 44)

# Erecting, Overhauling and Fixing Looms

By Frank D. Herring

Following is the fourth chapter of a series of articles on loom fixing and loom maintenance by a practical mill man. Accompanied by illustrations of all portions of a loom, this series will go into minute detail explaining the various motions and their settings, timings, repairs, etc.

In Figure 11 is shown what is commonly referred to as a 150-degree rest cam. The 150 degrees referred to here indicates that the crank shaft, and not the cam shaft, travels 150 degrees while the harness, or sheds, are standing open for the passage of the shuttle. The crank shaft travels twice as fast as the cam shaft, consequently when

#### Part 4

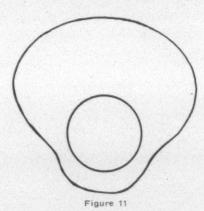
#### Setting or Timing the Harness Cams

THE timing of the harness cams are dependent on a number of things for best results. There are three types of harness cams most generally in use. These are shown in Figures 11, 12 and 13. Figure 11 is what is known as a slow changing cam. Due to the design of this cam it changes the harness up and down slowly and smoothly. We have, of course, 360 degrees in a circle, and the harness cams travel in a circle; therefore, we must make the harness cams perform four specific duties within the 360 degrees. They must raise the harness and hold them open long enough for the shuttle to pass and lay the filling. They must pull the harness down and hold them down long enough for the shuttle to pass. Therefore, the cams must be designed so as to allot the necessary time for these four duties to be performed. The cams shown in Figures 11, 12 and 13 are designed with the following timings:

75 degrees open up. " down. " on change up. 105 " " down. 105 360 degrees. Figure 12-90 degrees open up. 90 " down. " on change up. 90 " " down. 360 degrees. Figure 13-105 degrees open up. " down. " on change up. 75 down.

360 degrees.

Figure 11-



the cam shaft travels one revolution, or 360 degrees, the crank shaft will have traveled twice that distance, or 720 degrees. In Figure 12 is shown what is known as the 180-degree rest cam. This is a well balanced cam and the cam most universally used. It consumes 90 degrees to

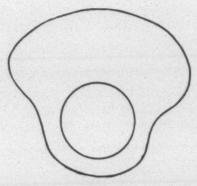
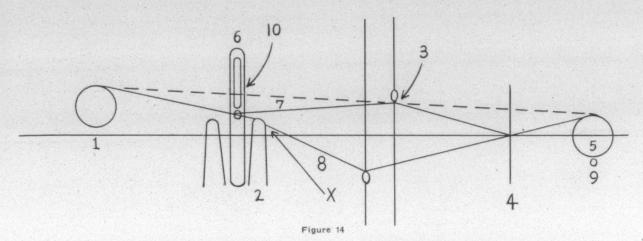


Figure 12

stand open up, 90 degrees to stand open down, 90 degrees to make the change up, and 90 degrees to make the change down. In Figure 13 is shown what is known as the 210 degrees rest cam. This is a very quick changing cam. They change quicker than the others, thereby allowing more time for the harness to stand open while the circle is being made. The ultimate or maximum to be gained from a standpoint of face or cover on cloth, by



harness timing, is to time the harness in a level position far enough back from the beat, or fel, so that they will be wide open on the beat, or at the point where the filling is driven to its final resting place in the cloth. It can readily be seen that the distance back from the fell, or beat where the harness will stand level is determined by the degree rest cams being used. The crank shaft will travel further, and, of course, carry the lay a greater distance, while the 150-degree rest cam is changing, than it will while the 180 or 210-degree rest cam is making the same change. The only way to obtain absolutely accurate timing on all the harness, and get the same timing on all, is to first determine what distance back from the fel the harness stand level, in order for them to perform the change and be wide open on the beat, or fel, make a gauge covering this distance and set the harness by it, with the shuttle in the shipper handle end of the loom.

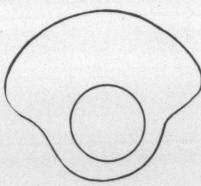


Figure 13

The distance back from the fel, or beat referred to above, is, of course, the distance from the beat of the cloth back to the reed.

The idle gear and idle gear stud shown in Figure 7 are subjected to tremendous strain and wear, and will become worn very quickly unless they are kept well lubricated. It is therefore wise to give the idle gear the same treatment as the treadle roll by drilling four holes through this gear sufficient oil will be received and retained to lubricate the stub and the usable life of both will be greatly prolonged.

It is best to use oil instead of grease on these gears and also on all the harness cams.

#### Setting the Loom for Face or Cover on Cloth

There are two things that must be done in order to obtain a good face or cover on a woven fabric. First, certain parts of the loom must be correctly set, and the harness cams must be timed properly. As previously stated, the maximum results obtained from harness timing is to time the harness cams with the harness in level position far enough back from the fel or beat so as to allow them time to be wide open at the beat. Shown in Figure 14 is the correct loom setting for face or cover. To obtain this setting: first set the harness as previously instructed. Then raise the take-up roll, 5 in Figure 14, as high as the adjustment slots will allow, then pull the lay to back center position. The sheds should be wide open at this point, and tie a stout twine to the cloth roll, 9 Figure 14, bring the twine up around the take-up roll and extend it back through harness eye in front harness to the whip roll, as indicated by dotted line in Figure 14. Adjust the whip roll to a point where the twine will extend on a straight line from whip roll through the harness eye to the take-up roll. Then adjust the stop motion to a point where the bottom shed will be raised about onequarter of an inch at the point of contact, indicated by X mark Figure 14.

#### Comments on Face or Cover on Cloth

A smooth, lightly twisted and lightly sized yarn is an aid to cover or fullness of face on the cloth, but with all this, proper results will not be obtained unless the necessary adjustments are made on the loom. The greatest single governing factor in obtaining face on cloth is the relative difference in tension on the top and bottom sheds whenever the filling yarn is driven to its final resting place in the cloth, or when the lay is at the extreme front center position. The two sheds stand wide open while the shuttle passes and lays the strand of filling, immediately after the passage of the shuttle the sheds start changing, or closing and the strand of filling is trapped between the two sheds two to three inches back from the beat. This strand of filling is then carried forward by the reed, and consequently the warp yarn comprising the slack shed is rolled up slack at the beat around the filling, and thereby the warp yarn will do the greater amount of bending in

#### 80-Page Pamphlet Issued On Cotton In All Its Stages

"Cotton from Raw Material' to Finished Product," prepared and published by The Cotton-Textile Institute, describes the characteristics, uses and qualities of cotton and contains 88 swatches of staple cotton fabrics. Moreover, it enables the consumer to acquire a better appreciation of the growing and processing of cotton, and to familiarize herself with such terms as yarn count, dyeing and printing, beetling, calendering, Sanforizing, bellmanizing and air-conditioning of cotton fabrics.

Each swatch included in the book is described not only as to name, but also as to its finish, weave size of cloth, price, yarns used and uses of the fabric. The following types of fabrics are included: Print cloth yarn fabrics, combed and fine carded fabrics, narrow sheetings and allied fabrics, colored yarn and household fabrics, drapery and upholstery fabrics, pile fabrics, napped fabrics, industrial fabrics and industrial specialties.

"There are probably about 140 individual kinds of cotton fabrics known to be in more or less general use," the book says.

"In addition to the various names descriptive of woven fabrics, there are numerous other trade names applied to the different finishes that are given to the basic weaves. For example, print cloth may be known as percale, muslin, chintz, cretonne, cambric, crinoline, nainsook, window holland, book cloth, bandage cloth, and under a dozen other names depending upon the finish applied to the fabric and the use for which it is intended."

#### Testing Company Develops Line of Oil Soluble Fugitive Tints for Cut Staple Fibers

The United States Testing Co., Inc., has announced the development of a line of oil soluble fugitive tints for identifying cotton, viscose and acetate staple fibers.

These Cumol tints are oil soluble dye concentrates to be added to the oil used in conditioning cut staple fibers. Cumol tints are applied directly to the stock without the use of any water, eliminating delays now encountered in drying out the stock, according to the announcements.

#### Water Shortage Halts Operations At Mill For Day

Tucapau, S. C.—The Startex Mills here had a one-day shutdown August 5th on account of water shortage in the two reservoirs, from which power is generated to operate the textile plant. All of the departments of the mill were idle with the exception of the finishing department.

#### Mill Paymaster Robbed

Charlotte, N. C.—Robbery of a payroll of about \$600 from the paymaster of the Mercury Mills was accomplished at gun's point recently by two white men, who snatched the money just outside the mill office, separated, and escaped.

County police, aided by city officers, are pressing their search for the two men—one described as rather slim, the other stocky—and for the money. The robbery took place,

Ernest A. Kiser, superintendent of the mill, was told, when the paymaster, Joel George, stepped out of the office and crossed the street toward the mill, carrying in a box the pay envelopes for the third shift.

Near a hedge bordering the street one of two men who approached thrust a pistol against Mr. George's throat and demanded the money, which the paymaster surrendered

Immediately the bandits snatched the payroll box, pushed the paymaster over the hedge, and ran off. One of them, carrying the envelopes, ran down past the mill toward the railroad while the other ran in the opposite direction and disappeared around the corner.

Three pay envelopes fell out of the box as the hold-up men escaped. The robbery near the plant at 3401 North Caldwell street, beyond the city limits, occurred shortly after 10:30 o'clock, according to Mr. Kiser.

#### \$4,000 Truck Load Hijacked

Hijacking on a lonely South Carolina road of a truck laden with 14,000 pounds of cotton piece goods was reported by officials of the Carolina Freight Carriers' Corp. of Cherryville, N. C. The goods were valued at about \$4,000.

A truck belonging to that firm was held up and robbed just outside of McBee, S. C., on Route 151 while on the way to Cherryville, officials of the corporation told police.

They said it was the second time in the last six weeks that they had suffered a loss through hijacking. The interstate character of the corporation's business raised the possibility that action might be taken by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

#### Cotton Loan Basis Is Altered By U. S.

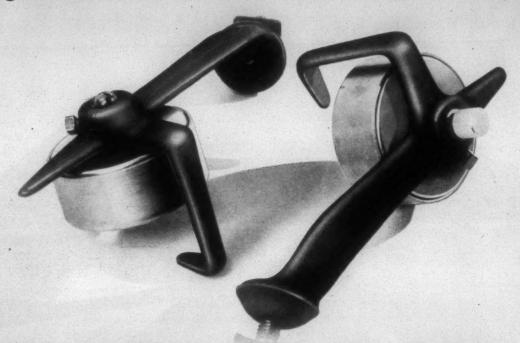
Washington, D. C.—A cotton loan program for the 1940 crop, based on 15/16-inch middling, net weight basis, with rate varying from a high of 9.90c per pound in the Carolina mill area to 9.16c in west Texas and New Mexico and 9.80c at all Gulf and Pacific ports, was anuounced by the Department of Agriculture.

The 15/16-inch middling base for the loan was adopted because it now is the basic description for all futures and spot cotton contracts, the change from the ½-inch standard, which was used for last year's loan, having been made within the past year, the Department explained.

Under the loan program, location differentials in all States west of the Mississippi-Alabama line and the western part of Tennessee will be based on the lowest freight rate from the warehouse point to Gulf ports or mill centers. In Southeastern States, comprising the highly concentrated mill areas, a zone system of location differentials similar to those used last year will be in effect. Lists of approved warehouses and the basic loan rate for each warehouse point will be announced within a short time by Commodity Credit Corp.

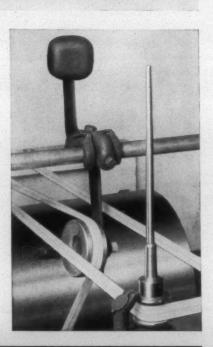
Compared with last year's minimum loan of 8.30c for middling 7/8 in gross weight basis, the minimum this year will be 8.51 per pound, the Department stated. For middling 7/8 staple it is estimated that the average loan rate this year, taking location differentials into account, will be 8.90c per pound, gross weight, which is 56 per cent of the parity price of cotton as of June 15th, compared with 8.7c last year.

HITIN BALL BEARING TAPE TENSION PULLEYS



#### FOR SPINNING FRAMES AND TWISTERS

- ▼ An anti-friction sheave pulley unit that is lint and dirt proof.
- ▼ It will run for very long periods without relubrication or other attention.
- ▼ Starts easily, runs freely, and takes very little power.
- ▼ Reduces tape slippage, stops falling tapes.
- ▼ A new Whitin product, designed for Whitin machines.



WHITIN MACHINE WORKS

WHITINSVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

ATLANTA, GA.

# South Central Section A. A. T. C. C. Stages Fine Outing

THE annual golf tournament and outing of the South-Central Section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists atop Lookout Mountain on August 2nd and 3rd was a most enjoyable affair. The crowd was larger than expected, the weather was perfect, and the smooth way in which the whole affair was handled spoke highly for the efforts of those in charge. Everything went off as smoothly as a well oiled machine, and many a handsome prize was carried away by the lucky winners of the golf and other tournaments.

In his role of host to the annual golf tournament and outing, Chairman Fletcher Kibler, of Chattanooga, stepped out to give the visitors a lesson in how golf is played in these parts, shooting a neat 64 for low in the 18-hole handicap play over the Fairyland Golf and Country Club

More than 200 textile chemists and colorists from Georgia, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, North and South Carolina attended the two-day outing of the association. Golf was played over the Fairyland course, with the prizes being awarded at the banquet in the hotel main dining room Saturday evening. Jack Anderson, of Peerless Woolen Mills, outing chairman, presided at the banquet. Prizes were awarded by Nester Grotelueschen, of Magnet Mills, Clinton, Tenn., golf chairman.

Not only did Host Kibler turn in the low net score for mill men, but his shot on the 17th hole was nearest to the pin, also winning for him the "hole-in-one" prize.

Three mill men tied for second low net with 65s. They were Cecil Davenport, of Trion Mills, Trion, Ga.; R. J. McCamy and Harry White, SeLing Hosiery Mills, Nashville, Tenn.

R. C. Reece, of American Bemberg Corp., Elizabethton, Tenn., had the low gross for mill men with a 77. Jack Wyatt, of Crystal Springs Bleachery, Chickamauga, Ga., was second with a 77, with Bill Silver, Archer Hosiery Mills, Columbus, Ca., carding an 84 for third place.

J. I. White, of National Aniline & Chemical Co., Atlanta, Ga., had a 64 for low net among salesmen. W. S. McNab, Quaker City Chemical Co., Knoxville, was second with a 65, with W. A. Bentel, Burkhart-Schier Co., Chattanooga, and Frank Myers, Geigy Co., Chattanooga, tying for third with 66s each.

Dan Rion, of National Oil Products Co., Cedartown, Ga., had low gross for salesmen with R. J. Bicknell, Cary Salt Co., Atlanta, and Pete Gilchrist, Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Charlotte, N. C., third.

For blind bogey, four textilers were tied with 96c each. They were C. A. Spratt, National Aniline & Chemical Co., Chattanooga; F. W. Silver, Archer Hosiery Mills, Co-

lumbus, Ga.; Frank Myers, Geigy Co., Chattanooga, and Nester Grotelueschen, Magnet Mills, Clinton, Tenn.

George Wellworth, W. Lowenthal & Co., Rossville, Ga., was highest scoring mill man. His total was not disclosed out of respect for Mr. Wellworth's feelings. Malcolm McKenzie, Sandoz Chemical Co., Charlotte, N. C., had the most sevens.

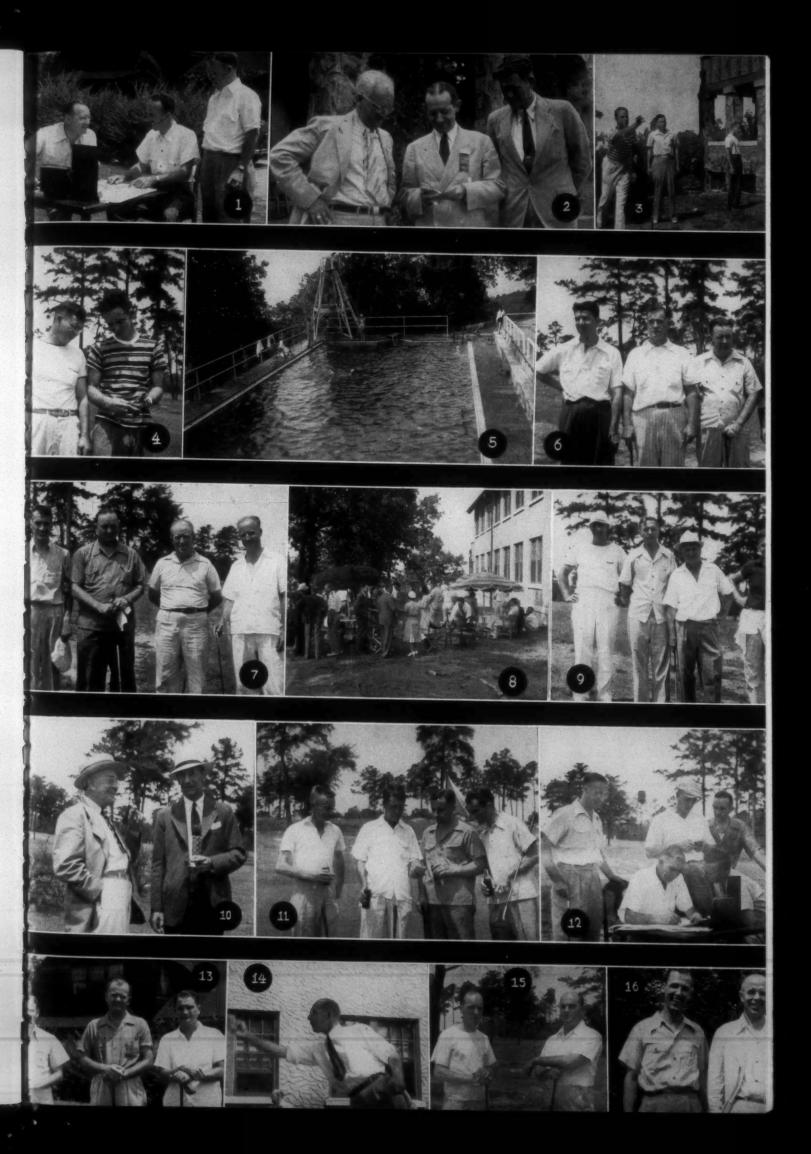
At the banquet tribute was paid to the late R. J.

(Continued on Page 36)

#### SNAPSHOTS

ALL CAPTIONS READ LEFT TO RIGHT

- W. S. McNab, Quaker City Chemical Co., Knoxville, Tenn., Nestor Grotelueschen, Magnet Mills, Clinton, Tenn., in charge of the golf tournament, and Robt. J. Quigg, Quaker City Chemical Co., Knoxville, Tenn.
- Walter S. Hadley, Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co., Chattanooga, one of the members of the organizing committee of the A. A. C. C. C.; Bill Kelly, Burkhart-Schier Chemical Co., Chattanooga, in charge of publicity for the outing, and Bruce Kimbuce, Kingsboro Silk Mills, Kingsboro, Tenn.
- 3. Looks like a ringer from here. Names not obtained.
- G. Meivin Cooper, Dixie Mercerizing Co., Chattanooga, and John Ross, Carbide & Carbon Chemical Co., Atlanta, Ga.
- Taken at 3 in the afternoon, the lack of enthusiasm for the pool attests to the coolness of the weather atop Lookout Mountain.
- Joe Ballentine and Jim MacDougal. Smith-Drum & Co., Tom Conway, Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co., and Chas, Spratt, National Aniline & Chemical Co., Chattanooga.
- Peter Gilchrist, Charlotte (N. C.) Chemical Laboratories, Carroll Martin, Cramerton Mills, Cramerton, N. C., John Neely, Gastonia Combed Yarn Corp., Gastonia, N. C., Irving Royce, Royce Chemical Co., Charlotte, N. C.
- 8. Spectators at the Horseshoe Pitching Tournament.
- R. J. Bicknell, Cary Salt Co., Atlanta, Ga., Wally Smith, M. W. Cannon Co., Chattanooga, W. A. Bentel, Burkhart-Schier Chemical Co., Chattanooga, Chuck Wilson, Cary Salt Co., Nashville, Tenn.
- Turner Rollinson and Milton Kilpatrick, American Textile Woolen Co., Sweetwater, Tenn.
- 11. Stewart Quern, Becco Sales Corp., Charlotte, N. C., Vaden Shadden, E. F. Houghton & Co., Chattanooga, Ed Landis, Ashe Hosiery Mills, Knoxville, Tenn., Dan Rion, National Oil Products Co., winner of the low gross prize for salesmen.
- 12. Standing, Fletcher Kibler, United Hosiery Mills, Chattanooga, chairman of the South-Central Section of the A. A. T. C. C., winner of the golf tournament, and winner of the prize in the hole-in-one tournament; Jack Wyatt and Shad Callaway, Crystal Springs Bleachery, Chickamauga, Ga.; C. C. Cayce, General Dyestuff Corp., Chattanooga.
- Roy Mann, The Trion Co., Trion, Ga., Boyce Estes, Clinton, Co., LaGrange, Ga., Rip Hardeman, The Trion Co., Trion, Ga.
- Harold Schroeder, Mornside Chemical Co., Chattanooga, in foreground; Jack McKee, Carbic Color & Chemical Co., Charlotte, N. C., in background.
- G. G. Wellworth, W. Lowenthal Co., Rossville, Ga., and H. H. Frede, Star Woollen So., South Pittsburgh, Tenn.
- 16. Joe Bohannon, Chattanooga, and Chas. B. Ordway, Charlotte, N. C., American Aniline Products Co.



## Opener and Picker Room Practice

By John T. Kersey

A GOOD clean lap for the cards is an absolute necessity where quality is of prime importance, in the sliver roving, yarns and cloth.

When practical men of long experience refer to good clean laps, they have in mind laps free of all defects that can be avoided by good management and the proper processing of the cotton.

Such laps can always be found in well managed mills. As they keep up with the times, and use only up-to-date machinery, especially in their opening and picker room equipment, as it is possible to get opening and cleaning, machines that will meet most any requirement or demands made of them if they get the attention machines of their kind should have.

Of course, all reasonable practical men know there is no such a thing as a perfect lap; the same is true of the sliver, roving, yarns and cloth. They all have some minor defect, but careful manipulation of the stock and machines produces a material that will permit of both quality and production at a very satisfactory percentage throughout the mill.

The one important thing is to get the most in quality out of the opening and picker room machinery that the equipment at hand will produce. Then if that is not enough to produce good clean and even work it is time to modernize by putting in the proper equipment to process properly the kind or grade of cotton being used.

But whether the equipment suits the cotton or not, there is a certain amount of precaution required on the part of the management that must not be overlooked, as the machines will not do it all regardless of how up-to-date they are.

#### Take Out All Dirt and Foreign Matter At Once

First, no dirt or foreign matter should be permitted to reach the breakers or other lappers that can be taken out of the cotton at the bale breakers, vertical openers, and

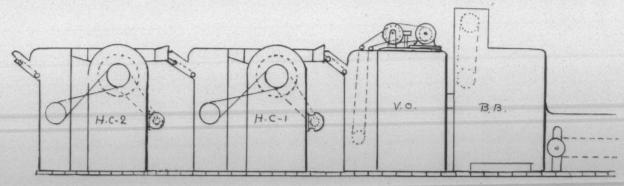
horizontal cleaners. There is an abundance of dirt, sticks, straw, leaf, metal and gravel that should never be allowed to get into the opening room that finds its way into the beaters and grids and thence to the card lickerins, and card clothing, causing fires and doing more or less damage to the stock, and also the machinery, due to carelessness on the part of those who are supposed to look after preparing the cotton for the opener room. What I have reference to is the foreign matter collected and matted or imbedded in the cotton on the exposed sides or parts of the bales that come to the mills from all sections of the country.

To remove all of it with a stiff wire or fibre brush is a good move toward producing clean laps, taking care of the machinery and preventing fires. Next of importance, when evenness in shade, weight per yard and good running work is required, is a practical arrangement for mixing and bending the stock, especially where more than one grade of cotton is used in the same mix. Such an outfit, to give maximum mixing, should have one bale breaker for each grade of cotton feeding into a cleaning unit. Figure 2 shows one way of mixing the cotton and the rework white waste systematically. This system is used in some of the large mills of the South.

Note that the bale breakers B. B. and cleaners, vertical openers V. O. and horizontal cleaners H. C. feeds a traveling mixing apron T. M. A. that empties into a flue which takes the mixture to an ageing bin or to a conveyor that feeds the hoppers. The waste feeder W feeds to the traveling apron and the waste and cotton mixes thoroughly, which is necessary to keep the same amount of waste in all the laps to avoid bad work, damaged wire loss of production, excessive waste, and extra work for the card tenders due to split laps.

#### Processing the Rework Waste

Some mills are more particular in preparing the waste



IGEPONS, the synthetic scouring, wetting, penetrating and emulsifying agents, shorten production time, cut costs and assure the highest quality

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- 1. Extremely stable to hard water, acids, alkalis and salts. IGEPON T\*
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- 1. Exceptionally effective in the scouring of woolens, both IGEPON AP
- 2. Stable in hard water of any degree of hardness.
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- 4. Emulsifies wool grease and minimizes felting action.

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before putting it back into the work by processing the roving waste and scavenger balls from the spinning room through a thread extractor and the drawing and roving waste from the card room through a regular waste machine. This is good practice, as it keeps thread out of the work and avoids considerable end breakage, stoppage and grooved roll cots due to hard ends.

#### Good Practice for Keeping Check On Each Supply Of Cotton

Of great importance is keeping the shade or color of the finished product the same from day to day and week to week on each individual order the mill contracts for. This requires knowing the kind of cotton and the amount of waste that goes into each day's run through the bale breakers and cleaning equipment. When off grades of cotton must be used it shoud be blended carefully with better cotton to improve the color.

#### To Determined the Average Grade

Any bale of cotton, low in grade and carrying more than the customary amount of dirt, should be put through a willow or special cleaner and brought up in shade by mixing and blending with better grades before being put in with the regular run of cotton to avoid off shades in the goods. This can be accomplished by offsetting low grades with the better ones.

For example, 2,000 pounds of midding No. 7 grade is mixed with 2,500 pounds low middling No. 9, and 2,500 pounds good middling No. 5.

The grade if properly mixed will be:

 $2000 \times 7 = 14000$   $2500 \times 5 = 12500$  $2500 \times 9 = 22500$ 

7000 49000

49000÷7000=7=middling.

#### Giving Cleaning Units the Proper Attention

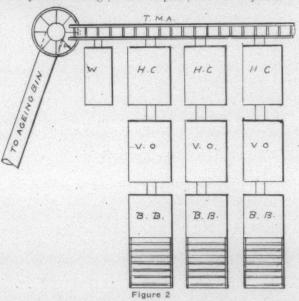
Figure 1 shows an arrangement for opening and cleaning American cotton in grades below middling. The equipment is dependable in every way if given the attention machines of this kind should have. The plan is intended to show a bale breaker B. B. feeding a vertical opener V. O., and 2 horizonal cleaners H. C. 1 and 2. Grades from middling up usually clean satisfactorily with one cleaner less.

The bale breaker, which is the first machine the cotton passes through, is not intended for a cleaner but for more rapid and thorough opening and conditioning of the fibres from the bales. Especially is this true when using high density or compress cotton, but they also remove a great deal of foreign matter from the cotton if they are kept clean where the dirt collects, and kept in good running order, including plenty but not so much lubrication as to run out of the bearings onto the cotton. The automatic feed should be regulated to keep just enough cotton in the hopper for regular and even feed for the machine they supply but not enough to cause chokes and stoppage.

#### Vertical and Horizontal Cleaners

These machines are excellent cleaners and give very little if any trouble more than might be expected from any machine doing a similar work, but they can not hunt some one and tell them when they fill up with droppings and cease to be cleaners until the dirt is removed.

These machines fill up rapidly in the dirt chambers, under and around the cylinders or beaters, especially when operating on low grade stock, and they should always be cleaned out before they need it. To knock out more dirt, motes and leaf with the vertical opener, the adjustable grid bars should be set closer to the beater and opened according to the amount of droppings desired. The cylinder settings, also the speed, must be adjusted to



suit the grade of cotton being cleaned. The droppings vary from .75 to 2.5 per cent, depending on the amount of foreign matter in the stock. The horizontal cleaner also has adjustable grids built into a perforated screen cleaning surface on the late models that permit of adjustment for most any amount of droppings desired.

#### The Breaker Lapper

As stated before, no dirt that could be removed by the vertical and horizontal cleaner should be left for the breaker beater, as the principal aim of this machine is to form a satisfactory lap for the intermediates and finisher pickers. Hence the foundation for a good finished lap for the cards should be started here. Some of the usual troubles experienced at this machine are thin or ragged selvage, thick places, lumps and semi holes. Sometimes both selvages are very thin and the center heavy and thick.

This is due partly to irregular or wavy feeding from the hopper, uneven distribution of air on the screens (which may be caused from back draft from dust room or some trouble from the picker fan) or regulating dampers. The fact that there is no doublings makes all the defects show up greater than on the intermediate or finisher pickers.

There are several things that can happen at the breaker to lower the quality of the yardage and laps they turn

(Continued on Page 38)

# RIGHT TWIST to WRONG TWIST In 24 Hours!

The same fibre – the same machines – yet he found it necessary to change twist after only 24 hours running. Why? Because humidity had changed, and lack of automatic control in his system failed to compensate for the change. Maintain your twist with Adequate Humidification, provided by the right Amco devices in the right number; their output closely, automatically controlled by Amco Humidity Controls. Modern humidification pays big dividends!

THE RIGHT

Whatever Conditions
Shall Dictate

Your mill condition may call for the Amco Sr. Humidifier which meets a high humidity demand with finely atomized spray, distributed by a dependable motor driven fan. No matter which of the many Amco devices are required – no matter in what quantity – you're sure of "money-making air" when you call in the Amco Engineer. American Moistening Company, Providence, Rhode Island. Boston . . . Atlanta . . . Charlotte.

AMCO Humidification

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The swirling of the end in passing through the traveler produces smooth even yarn.

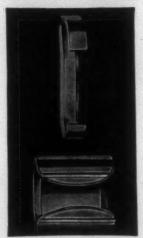
This in turn reduces the fly waste to a minimum in the Spinning and Twisting of Cotton, Wool, Worsted, and Asbestos, also reduces the number of split ends in the throwing of Real and Artificial Silks

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and

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1 Traveler for Every Fibre

#### Claude Iler Made Southern Manager of The Keever Starch Co.

Claude B. Iler, of Greenville, S. C., has been appointed Southern manager for the Keever Starch Co., succeeding the late Daniel H. Wallace. Mr. Iler's appointment was made following Mr. Wallace's retirement which became

effective about two weeks prior to the latter's death.



Mr. Iler, who is a native of Piedmont, S. C., is widely known throughout the Southern textile industry. He has been connected with the Keever Starch Co. for about twenty years, and during this period has traveled over most of the South.

He graduated from Clemson College in 1915, and for a short time thereafter was on the sales staff of Smith-Courtenay Co., of Richmond,

Va., machinery manufacturers and supply dealers. When the United States entered the last World War, Mr. Iler enlisted in the army. Following a short period of service in Mexico, he was transferred to the famous 30th Division of the A. E. F. and saw active service in both Belgium and France, where he attained the rank of captain of infantry.

Mr. Iler will continue to make his headquarters at the Keever Starch Co.'s Southern office in the Woodside Building, Greenville.

#### U. S. Yarn Opens Charlotte Branch

The U. S. Yarn Co., with main offices in New York City, is opening a branch in Charlotte, N. C., for the purpose of buying surplus stocks of various yarns, cotton and rayon.

#### Dan Griffin Called for Year's Training in U. S. Army

Dan Griffin, first lieutenant in the United States Army Reserve Corps, and Southern service manager for E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co., has been called for a year's training in the regular U. S. Army. Mr. Griffin, being single, was

> among the first quota of reserve officers to be called for training in the National Defense Program.

> Mr. Griffin has represented the E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co., manufacturers of various leather, wire and wood accessories for looms, as well as other mill accessories such as skewers, underclearer rolls, pulley covering, etc., for several years, and is well known throughout his territory. He

is a graduate of North Carolina State College, where he received his initial training for the army.

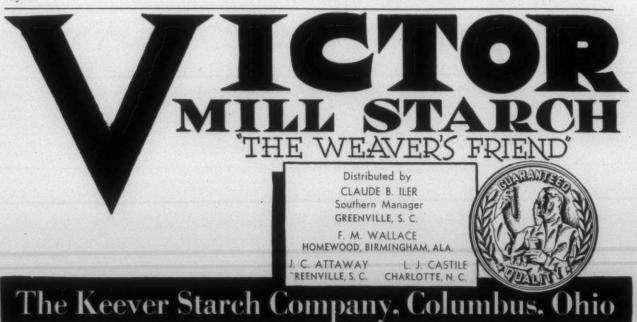


#### Carl Miller To Sell Yarn for Newman Cotton Mills

Philadelphia, Pa.—Carl L. Miller, 204 Walnut Place, is now sales representative in this territory for the Newnan Cotton Mills, Newnan, Ga., spinners of cotton yarns. The product of this mill was sold here for many years by H. C. Pegge, with offices in the Bourse Building, until his death recently.

#### W. B. Weaver Named To Defense Post

Washington, D. C.—Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins has named W. B. Weaver, executive in the manufacturing division of Marshall Field & Co., of Spray, N. C., as one of the eight regional experts to supervise a pro-



gram of safeguarding the productive man power of the nation engaged in defense program activities.

Weaver has been assigned to North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia.

His job is to prevent injury or death of skilled workers, loss of work time through sickness, accident or occupational disease, prevent delays to production schedule which follow accidents and to control, as far as possible, factors making workers physically fit in these three States.

#### Sonoco Products Co. To Continue National Guard Pay

Hartsville, S. C.—J. L. Coker, president of the Sonoco Products Co., here, announced that employees of the Hartsville plant who are members of the South Carolina National Guard, will, if called into service, receive one-half of the difference between the actual army pay and the average earnings received for the first six months of 1940. Brig. Gen. James C. Dozier, adjutant general of South Carolina, having received a copy of this notice, called Mr. Coker over the telephone and thanked him for his attitude toward his employees who are members of Company L, 118th Infantry, 30th Division, the Hartsville company.

#### **OBITUARY**

JOHN E. HALSTEAD

Kannapolis, N. C.—John E. Halstead, cost accountant of Cannon Mills Co., died suddenly recently in a Charlotte hospital.

Mr. Halstead was 64 years old and had been a resident of Kannapolis for the last 22 years.

Survivors include his wife, the former Miss Mary Nelson; two sons, J. Cecil and John N. Halstead, and a daughter, Mrs. A. E. Akeroyd, of Narrick, N. I. Honorary pallbearers were C. A. Cannon, J. J. Barnhardt, William Cannon, Hearne Swink, E. F. Willer, Dr. J. O. Nolan, A. L. Brown, Robert Hayes, J. Y. Pharr and Julian Harmon. The following served as active pallbearers: E. L. Wrenn, H. B. Robertson, Zeb Bradford, David Lapsky, George Batte.

#### JOHN M. BARR

Charlotte, N. C.—John M. Barr, 81, for 37 years a well-known resident of Charlotte and formerly prominent in the dyestuff business here, died recently. Mr. Barr, an invalid for the last 15 years, became seriously ill a few weeks ago.

A native of Glasgow, Scotland, Mr. Barr was born August 24, 1859, and came to this country in 1884, moving to Charlotte from Wilmington in 1903. Surviving are his vidow, the former Miss Anna Morgan, and the following children, Mrs. L. E. Green, of Charlotte; Mrs. William mononhouse, of Charlotte; Mrs. Irene Marlowe, of Saracta. Fla.; Robert G. Barr, of Greensboro; John M. Barr, Jr., and Frances A. Barr, both of Charlotte.





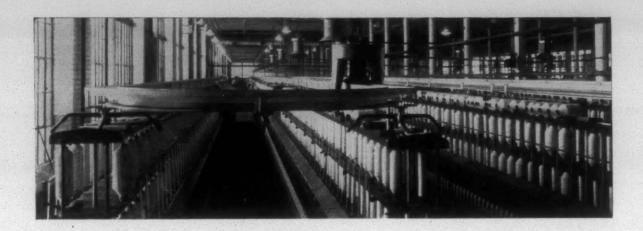
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We can make test runs on several different types of card clothing, including Metallic Wire. Our enlarged experimental department now contains three makes of American Revolving Flat Cards.

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Believing that research is the foundation of progress this company has always pioneered in exploring new fields.





## As One Spinner To Another

By T. R. Brockleman

A LONG about this time each year I find that my spinning room needs a little pepping up, a tonic so to speak. Several months ago I had my regular session of spring fever, and then when I should have recovered from that it was too hot to do much about it, so I find that I haven't been watching things as closely as I might have. The odd thing about it is that all of my help seems to have felt the same way, and as a result I'm beginning to get some complaints about the way the work is running after I've finished with it.

Now there's nearly always some complaint about the work, but it seems to me that it gets worse about this time of year for some reason. Maybe it is because of vacations, and the mill not running as regularly as usual, but whatever the reason, its there, and something had better be done about it. The weather is still pretty hot, but its time to get started for some real production this fall.

#### Casual Checkup First

The first thing I'm going to do is spend a whole day wandering around the room just "gandering." Some of the help is going to wonder why I've suddenly started snooping after spending so much time in the office since spring, but I'm going to look for everything I can find that isn't just right, and that can cause trouble on down the line. Without carrying a pad and pencil, I'm going to just try to gain an impression of the things that are giving trouble.

Furthermore, I'm not going to criticise anybody, or tell them that they are doing anything wrong. All I want to do is get a general impression of just how things are going, and look at things with an extremely critical eye. Then tonight when I'm at home on the front porch and have had a chance to get cool and be sure that no one will bother me I'm going to try to gather my thoughts together and decide just where to start to get things to running smoothly again.

I don't know just yet what I will find, but if other years are any yardstick, it's a good bet that there'll be

just a little bit of everything that shouldn't be. Probably there won't be anything that will stand out particularly, just the usual troubles that come up all the time, but the odds are that there will be just a few more of each little bad thing. And then again maybe some particular thing will sort of stick out like a sore thumb. If I find any one or two things that are giving more trouble than all the others I'll know just where to start and maybe it won't take so long to get things worked out, and they will be put on the "must" list at once.

However, if I find that it's just an accumulation of little things that is causing the trouble, I'll have to take a different tack and work the thing out systematically.

#### One Thing at a Time

Assuming that conditions are about normal, I expect to find the following, but not in the order of their prominence: some singlings and doublings in the roving, wobbly spindles, blunt roving skewers, broken steps, rusty roving rods, wrong size travelers, slack bands or tapes, worn aprons on the long draft, grooved thread guides, cracked rings, traveler cleaners bent, worn lifter rod bushings, traverse motions broken, wobbly cylinders, slack or tight drive belts, spindles throwing oil, broken oil spouts, and other things.

Now that might seem like a lot of things to find in one day, and you might have the idea that I couldn't find all of those things in your spinning room, but I'll wager that if you'll spend a whole day just looking for them you'll find every one of them in *your* room. Maybe not every one of them, but a good majority, unless you are lucky enough to have real new spinning.

No matter what I find, though, I'm not going to try to get it all fixed up in one day, or even a week. I'm going to try to remember the things that I saw most, and that will give the most trouble. Then, one at a time, and without any great fanfare, I'm going to start to eliminate my troubles.

(Continued on Page 30)



The DIEHL UNIFIED-TEXMOTOR for loom drive has effected important economies in many of the largest textile mills because of its excellent operating characteristics, rugged construction, ease of installation and the distinctive features of the built-in control switch. Every detail of design has been engineered to insure the utmost in efficiency and dependability.

Ask us to demonstrate, without obligation on your part, the advantages in using DIEHL UNIFIED-TEXMOTORS on your new looms or for replacements on existing equipment.

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Exclusive softener for use with Fiba Weld A that will maintain Slip Proofing effect

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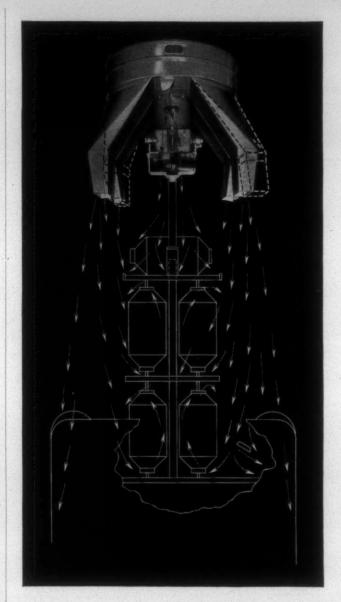
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The volume of air is adjustable. Where it is delivered is also adjustable. Both air streams may be "spotted"-inward-directly downward-or outward. One side may be spotted independently of the other and in a different direction.

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## Personal News

- M. L. Bales has resigned as secretary and treasurer of the Ragan Knitting Co., Thomasville, Ga.
- R. D. Bunn has resigned as superintendent of the Harriett Cotton Mills Plant No. 1, Henderson, N. C.
- P. A. Gwaltney has resigned as manager of the Plymouth Mfg. Co., McColl, S. C.

Frank Rowe, formerly with Saco-Lowell Shops, is now connected with the Springs Cotton Mills, at Chester, S. C.

- R. P. Bible is local manager of the Dandridge, Tenn., plant of the Moristown Knitting Mills, Inc.
- C. S. Howard has been promoted from assistant overseer to overseer of weaving at Pilot Mills, Raleigh, N. C.
- J. W. Proctor, formerly of Mooresville, N. C., has been made superintendent of the Harriet Cotton Mills, Henderson, N. C., Plant No. 1.
- H. H. Willis, dean of the Clemson College Textile School, was a recent speaker at the Gastonia (N. C.) Rotary Club.
- W. H. Curlee, superintendent of the Amazon Cotton Mills, Thomasville, N. C., has been elected vice-president of the Thomasville "Willkie for President Club."
- C. E. Moore, formerly stock clerk at the Walton Cotton Mill Co., Monroe, Ga., is now a representative of the H. F. Livermore Co., with headquarters in Charlotte, N. C.
- L. B. Sides has been promoted from head loom fixer to second hand in weaving on the first shift, Pilot Mills, Raleigh, N. C.
- W. J. Erwin, vice-president of the Republic Cotton Mills at Great Falls, S. C., has been appointed to the School Board of Great Falls, succeeding Geo. M. Wright.
- L. E. Bagwell, formerly of Drayton, S. C., is now assistant superintendent at Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala.

- K. A. Richardson has joined the engineering department of the Bibb Mfg. Co. at Macon, Ga.
- E. E. Finley, formerly overseer of weaving at the Pilot Mills, Raleigh, N. C., has resigned to accept a position with the Erlanger Mills, Lexington, N. C.
- Geo. M. Wright, president of the Republic Cotton Mills at Great Falls, S. C., has resigned from the chairmanship of the Great Falls School Board.

Edward J. McMillan, president of the Cherokee Spinning Co., and Standard Knitting Mills, of Knoxville, Tenn., was a recent speaker at the Atlanta (Ga.) Rotary Club.

Brown Mahon, secretary of the Dunean Mills, Greenville, S. C., has been named as a sectional chairman of the Statewide Safety Conference to be held in Columbia, S. C., in November.

- Robt. H. Hope, former superintendent of the Erlanger and Nokomis Cotton Mills of Lexington, N. C., is now assistant superintendent of the Mayfair Cotton Mills, Arcadia, S. C.
- H. E. Russell, cotton buyer for the Glenwood Cotton Mills, Easley, S. C., and Miss Mary Glover, of Greenville, S. C., were married recently. Mr. Russell is a Clemson graduate.
- C. J. Meagher, former superintendent of the Dacotah Cotton Mills, Inc., Lexington, N. C., has been made superintendent of the Erlanger and Nokomis Cotton Mills of the same place.
- C. R. Moore, formerly overseer of spinning at the Chicopee Mfg. Co., Gainesville, Ga., and the Cedartown Yarn Mills, Cedartown, Ga., is now general overseer of spinning at the Harmony Grove Mills, Commerce, Ga.
- W. A. Morehead, agent for the Joanna Cotton Mills, Goldville, S. C., has been appointed to the committee of nine to study the unemployment compensation laws of South Carolina.
- J. R. Copland, general superintendent of the Virginia Mills, Inc., Swepsonville, N. C., has resigned his position to retire and take a well-earned rest after 52 years of active service in textile manufacturing. His successor has not been named yet.

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Prompt Shipment All Grades on Short Notice
Suitable for Blends with Rayon or Cotton

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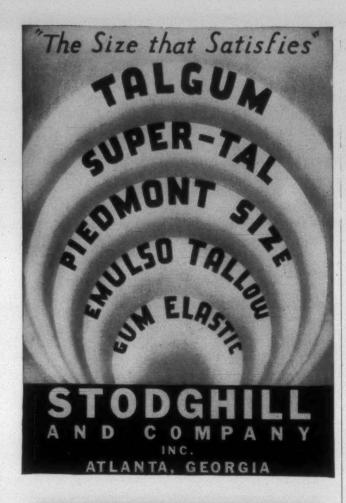
Boston

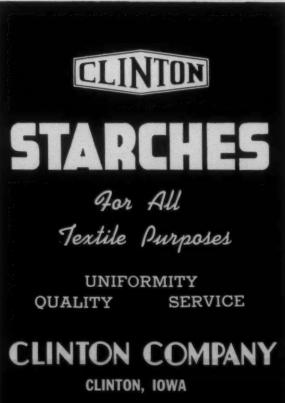
Write or Phone Our Southern Representative

JAMES E. TAYLOR, Phone 3-3692 Charlotte, N. C.

#### Correction

In the issue of August 1st it was announced that C. W. Bendigo has become superintendent of throwing and preparation at the Dunean Mills, Greenville, S. C. This was in error, as Mr. Bendigo is located at the Judson Mills of the same place, rather than at Dunean.







HE clear, exquisite brilliance of the RHOPLEX crystal ball points to unparalleled opportunities for the textile finisher. When applied to fabrics, this same RHOPLEX RESIN brings out the natural beauty of the cloth and enhances the richness of the colors. Give new life to your fabric with the crystalline brilliance of a RHOPLEX RESIN.

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

#### Our Position Justified

Many of our readers know that for many years we have not attended or given support to the annual so-called Industrial Conference at the Blue Ridge Y. M. C. A., Black Mountain, N. C.

We became convinced that, while many fine men were connected with the Conference, and always some of them were upon the program, the real forces behind it were radicals and pacifists and the real purpose was boring from within.

As the United States now finds itself, in an hour of real peril, absolutely unprepared for forces which may come, it will reread with interest an item which a few years ago passed unnoticed.

From a newspaper account of the Blue Ridge Y. M. C. A. Conference of 1934 we quote the following:

Three stirring addresses by Kirby Page, editor of The World Tomorrow, and Dr. Biettel, Nashville, Tenn., pastor, marked the close of the Conference activities.

Mr. Page chose as his subject the ROTC and proceeded to rip the present military system to pieces, declaring that the ROTC was a "blind" for keeping the youth of America war-minded, and that this was its sole purpose and excuse for existence.

Kirby Page, a man who was very closely associated with Russian communism and who knew that both Russia and Germany were building great armies and stocking war materials, went

continuously over this country fighting any effort at preparedness and trying to destroy the ROTC.

When Kirby Page, Sherwood Eddy and other men, known to be affiliated with communism, began to appear regularly upon the Blue Ridge Y. M. C. A. program we "took a walk" from the annual Industrial Conference.

Those who read the Kirby Page statement in the light of our present unpreparedness will realize why we were unwilling to affiliate with such men

#### Burlap Consumption Higher

We had the idea that the difficulty, of obtaining jute from India, had caused the substitution of coarse cotton goods for burlap but statistics show that the consumption of burlap in the United States last month rose to 54,000,000 yards, as against 49,000,000 yards in June and 47,074,000 yards in July, 1939.

A further seasonal increase is expected this

month as well as in September.

For the seven months ended July 31st consumption totals stood at 356,000,000 yards, as compared to 377,700,000 yards for the similar period of last year.

Many manufacturers of coarse cotton goods suitable for bags are idle and their employees

are without work.

In spite of the war, jute and jute products continue to flow into this country and there is almost

no tariff to curb their entry.

The jute people can hire laborers in India at 10 cents per day and our Congress, under the influence of a powerful lobby, thinks that it is all right for them to be employed while cotton mills prepared to make bag goods stand idle and their employees are without work.

#### Alton Lawrence Again

An item in a Georgia paper recently said:

Alton Lawrence, representative of the textile workers' organization committee, was the principal Government witness in United States District Court, as the Federal Government launched into testimony against the Fitzgerald Cotton Mills, charged with violation of the Wagner Labor Relations Act.

Lawrence testified that he was struck by a mill employee, Glenn Melton, when efforts were being made to unionize the mills in 1938. He denied he had called mill employees "yellow and a coward" for signing union resignation slips.

On cross-examination Lawrence said that a proposal was made to the mill for a closed shop.

This is the same Alton Lawrence for whom President Frank Graham, of the University of North Carolina, so quickly offered bond during the textile strike, in 1934, which featured flying squadrons

According to members of a flying squadron, they were headed for Winston-Salem, N. C., when Alton Lawrence, who had just graduated at the University of North Carolina, met them near Lexington, N. C., and persuaded them to attack a hosiery mill at High Point.

The flying squadron made the attack and drove the employees out of the mill, also doing considerable damage to the property.

Alton Lawrence was arrested, together with members of the flying squadron, and Frank Graham, who was at Pawley's Island, S. C., gave him immediate support, by wiring that he would be pleased to go bond for him.

All Frank Graham knew, at the time he offered bond for Alton Lawrence, was that he was accused of being a member of a flying squadron which had made an attack upon innocent people who were exercising their freedom to work.

He indicated a willingness to give, both financial and moral support, to a man who was accused of taking a lead in mob violence and of denying freedom of action to private citizens.

Now President Graham justifies his action upon the ground that Alton Lawrence was acquitted but conceals the fact that the acquittal was upon a technicality.

According to members of the flying squadron, Alton Lawrence induced them to make the attack but watched from a short but safe distance.

The warrant for his arrest charged trespass but he had not actually entered the property and it was impossible to convict him of trespass.

We had not heard much about Alton Lawrence since that episode but Frank Graham's friend now turns up in Georgia as a CIO paid organizer and as one of those, attempting to have the officials of the Fitzgerald Cotton Mills, convicted of illegal actions against union organizers.

Alton Lawrence's particular part, in those proceedings, was to testify that an employee of the mill hit him but the employee of the mill testified that Lawrence abused him for daring to exercise liberty and freedom in refusing to remain a member of a union which proposed to deny to non-members the right to work.

Evidently the court and the jury did not have much respect for the testimony of Alton Lawrence because they promptly acquitted the Fitzgerald mill officials.

Alton Lawrence, according to the best information which we can obtain, was a sane young man before entering the University of North Carolina but while there came under the influence of the radical group of professors and was converted to socialism if not to communism.

One of his first acts, after leaving college, was,

if the testimony of a member of a flying squadron is to be believed, to lead the squadron in an attack upon a hosiery mill but save himself harm by watching from a safe distance.

Now we see this product of the radical forces at the University of North Carolina as a CIO organizer and an enemy of industry.

#### Hoover's Mistakes

An inspired piece from one of the New Deal propagandists says that "Hoover was a complete failure." So he was. He failed in a lot of things. He failed to draw out his salary of \$75,000 a year while he was President, turning it all back into the Treasury. He failed to have his sons organize insurance company firms to write insurance on government enterprises. He built a Rapidan resort for fishing and recreation at his own expense and gave it to the Government. None of his sons went racing through the divorce courts to the disillusionment of the public. He never bundled up a lot of government documents to sell as a book to the faithful at a huge profit to himself and he never sold himself into political slavery to a labor organization for a \$500,000 campaign fund. He gathered a marvelous collection of war stuff and built a museum for it, but failed to ask Congress to pay the bill—he paid it himself.

He did not preach and promote class hatred and he did not try to pack the Supreme Court. He did not plow up every third row of cotton and he did not promise the American people one thing while at the very same moment doing everything to accomplish the directly opposite result.

He did not go on fishing trips on government warships, accompanied by a fleet of destroyers. Neither did he kill off all the farmers' little pigs or encourage the importation of Argentine beef. In fact, there were a lot of foolish things that Hoover didn't do that some other people have done. There are a lot of constructive things he could have done if he had not had the opposition of a Democratic Congress, but anyway, he did not leave the American people \$45,000,000,000 in debt.

Mrs. Hoover never made speeches or raced hither and yon on unimportant matters. She never wrote silly drivel on her everyday life and sold it to the newspapers, and she never sold soap over the radio. Her only public appearance was as an honorary member of the Girl Scouts of America. She never invited Communist youth to the White House as her guests. The Hoover family seem to have made a failure of about everything that goes nowadays.—Wallace Miner.

# Mill News

CHESTER, S. C.—Springstein unit of Springs Cotton Mills has installed 40 cards in a newly constructed addition; also 24 new Whitin spinning frames.

SLATER, S. C.—The Slater Mills are installing a complete system of Bahnson humidifiers in the weaving, slashing and preparation departments.

TERRA ALTA, VA.—The recently established Alta Hosiery Mills will have seven full fashioned machines. Geo. Farrell is manager.

Drayton, S. C.—Installation has been completed on 180 Model XB Draper looms in the Drayton Mills here; also one rayon slasher and warper.

Kingsport, Tenn.—Control of the Holliston Mills of Tennessee, of this place, has been taken over by T. B. McCuster, H. E. Shaw and C. V. Martin, by purchase from H. M. and H. W. Plimpton.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.—The Merrimack Mfg. Co. has launched a campaign for the cleaning up and painting of all the 281 buildings in the village of Merrimack, including four churches.

Huntsville, Tex.—The State of Texas has installed cotton mill machinery in the State Penitentiary and will manufacture duck. All of the machinery was purchased second hand and is reported to be not well adapted to duck.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—The San Antonio Cotton Mills, which have been idle for about four years, will resume operations. They have 3,456 spindles and 60 looms, all of which is of modern type. J. O. Chapman is president and manager.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—New Aseptic Laboratories, Inc., of Columbia, has received a charter from Secretary of State Blackwell to manufacture and treat cotton and other fibers into various articles and products and to manufacture other types of articles. The authorized capital stock is \$24,000. Officers: Ben P. Coleman, president; O. Weyman Coleman, vice-president; H. Victor Coleman, secretary-treasurer.

VINTON, VA.—The Roanoke Weaving Co., local unit of the Burlington Mills Corp., which has had an addition under construction, will install between 150 and 200 additional looms. This new addition was planned to house this equipment and also for warehouse purposes.

It is understood here that the building will represent a cost of approximately \$54,000, although this was not announced officially.

The addition will provide an increase in floor space of from 40 to 50 per cent. C. G. Burrows is superintendent of the local unit, and he said that the extension as planned

will include approximately 40,000 square feet of floor space, a large portion of which will be given over to warehouse purposes, and another part will be used for the rearrangement of the present machinery and the installation of the new equipment.

Burlington, N. C.—Construction has been started on a \$7,000 program of building and expansion at the Virginia Cotton Mill, at Swepsonville. This will include an addition to the cloth room, and additional office space, according to Plant Superintendent W. M. Williams.

Asheville, N. C.—Biltmore Spinning Co., with principal office at Asheville, has been chartered to manufacture rugs, carpets and other floor coverings at a capital stock of 500 shares of no par value and a subscribed stock of 10 shares. Incorporators were James G. K. McClure, Frank M. Weaver, Jr., and George H. Wright.

VALDESE, N. C.—At the Waldensian Hosiery Mill, a new building housing the finishing unit was recently completed. This department has been practically doubled.

RUTHERFORD, N. C.—Both the Bradham Hosiery Mill and the Harrell Knitting Co., small seamless hosiery mills, have gone out of business and been dismantled.

HICKORY, N. C.—A number of improvements have been made to the building of the Marlowe Hosiery Mills here, including a new office and renovation of other parts of the plant. B. L. Marlowe is proprietor.

FORT PAYNE, ALA.—The name of the Menton Mills has been changed to Southland Mills, Inc. They have 60 machines on anklets and socks.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.—The Erwin Mfg. Co., manufacturers of men's and boys' underwear and outerwear and other knit fabrics, has been purchased by the Gardiner-Warring Co., Inc., of Florence, Ala. Jewett T. Flagg is president of the Gardiner-Warring Co., W. H. Mitchell, secretary, and W. W. Scott, superintendent.

PULASKI, VA.—Upon his return from the Eastern markets in June, T. J. Wallner, president of Wallner Silk Hosiery Mills, Inc., announced that this plant would start the manufacture of nylon hosiery immediately.

Samples were to be made up at once to go to the trade the early part of July. It is expected that deliveries to the regular accounts should be started the latter part of July.

PROVIDENCE, Kv.—In the building here which formerly housed the hosiery mill of the Providence Textile Association, plans are under way for the opening of a new mill. W. M. Kohl of Lykens, Pa., accompanied by his wife, are expected to return here with machinery for the

reopening of the mill, it is understood, following reported negotiations with local stockholders. Mr. and Mrs. Kohl were here recently to confer with parties who have an interest in the mill.

SWEETWATER, TENN.—The local plant of O. V. B. Knitting Mills has gone out of business and been liquidated.

COVINGTON, TENN.—The Tipton Cotton Mills has been returned to its former owners, the O'Cedar Corp., of Chicago, Ill.

ASHEBORO, N. C.—Work on a 60-foot storage extension to the McCrary Hosiery Mill is under way and will be completed soon.

South Pittsburgh, Tenn.—The Marion Hosiery Mills have been sold under bankruptcy proceedings and been liquidated.

TERRA ALTA, W. VA.—The Terra Alta Hosiery Mills have been established for the manufacture of seamless hosiery. Geo. Farrell is manager.

BURLINGTON, N. C.—The Clark Hosiery Co. is being established here by E. R. Hunt, of Marietta, Ga. It will dye and finish seamless hosiery.

FORT LAUDERDALE, FLA.—The Lauderdale Hosiery Mills have closed temporarily and will probably move to another site in Fort Lauderdale.

Camilla, Ga.—The Camilla Hosiery Mills, which were placed in bankruptcy and purchased by the RFC, are still idle. No plans for putting them in operation have been made.

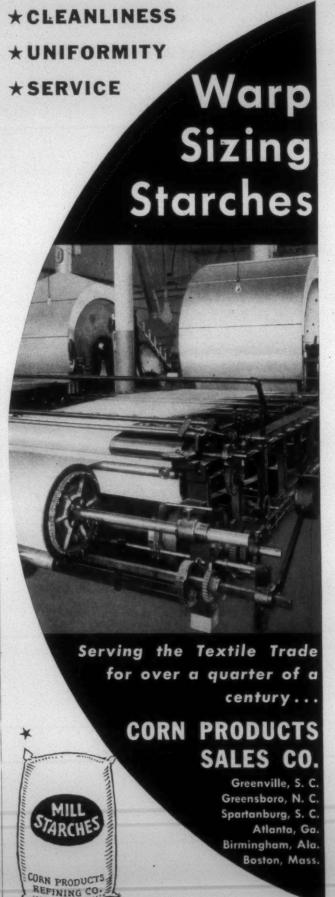
Henderson, N. C.—The seamless hosiery mills which were established here as the Vance Hosiery Mills has changed its name to the Continental Hosiery Mills. J. W. Jenkins is president and R. C. Gary is treasurer and manager.

WAYNESBORO, MISS.—The project for a hosiery mill at this place has been abandoned due to the nullification of the B. A. W. I. act by the new Governor of Mississippi.

DANDRIDGE, TENN.—The local branch of the Morris town Knitting Mills, Inc., of Morristown, Tenn., is nearing completion, with 60 Banner knitting machines already installed.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—The Label Hosiery Co. and the Rextex Hosiery Mills, Inc., seamless plants in the same building on Dodds Avenue here, have gone out of business and the machinery has been moved from the building.

WHITE PINE, TENN.—A branch of the Morristown Knitting Mills, Inc., has been established here, with approximately 80 knitting machines and auxiliary equipment for the manufacture of seamless hosiery. Dyeing and finishing is done at the plant in Morristown, Tenn.



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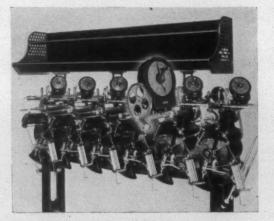
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#### As One Spinner To Another

(Continued from Page 22)

I'm going to make a list of the things that I've seen throughout the room that might cause me trouble, in the order of their importance. Then I'm going to give my section men the little job of bringing the room up to what I think is the best it can be done with our normal crew. By that I mean that I will expect them to take one thing at a time, and something that comes within their jobs, and concentrate all of their spare time on that one thing until it has been finished on their section.

While it may just be a whim of mine, I like for them to start with the roving, and work down, unless there is something pressing to be done. I'll have them start with the roving skewers and steps, and spend their spare time on that until the creels are in jam-up shape. It will take some of them longer than others to do this, but I'll wait until the majority of them are through with this before starting any of them on anything else. Otherwise I'd have too many different things to look out for at one time to do a good job of any of them.

When most of them have reported that their jobs are in good shape so far as the creels are concerned, I'll switch them down to the roving trumpets and traverse motions. However, I'll go over them with the second hand to be sure that the job has really been done. By doing this we will concentrate for a period on each of the things that is causing trouble, and by calling particular attention to each thing a lot of them will be repaired that wouldn't be noticed in the routine operation of the job. In this way I'll try to cover all of the things I've listed on the inspection trip, if I can get the boss to order me enough supplies, and I won't make everybody in the room mad or turn the place into a madhouse by jumping on everyone to get their section fixed up in a day.

When everything on the list has been attended to it will then be time to start on the tougher job of getting the help pepped up again on the job. Many of you may think this should have been the first thing to start on, but I have found that if the frames are in good shape it is a lot easier to get the help working right, and a lot harder for them to find alibis for doing bad work.

I know it's easy for a spinner or doffer to get into habits that do not help the work, particularly in the spring and summer, just as you and I. And in spite of the fact that the work has to be done it is better to use a little diplomacy and tact in getting them back in the groove than to just be a boss with a big stick and say it has to be done now and right. I'm going to write another article on this when the weather gets a little cooler.

#### Murchison for Tariff On Jute

Stoneville, Miss.—Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, called August 14th for imposition of a tariff on jute imports and predicted that such a step would increase American cotton consumption by 500,000 bales annually.

Most jute imported comes from India. Murchison said the new status of India growing out of the European war justified the cotton industry in demanding a restriction on jute imports. In the past, he said, trade policies with India had been included in commercial agreements with Great Britain. The unfavorable trade balance with India was regarded as a logical offset to the favorable balance with England.

"Hereafter," Murchison said, "it is practically certain that our trade relations with India . . . will be negotiated directly with the Indian Government.

"Since India's importance to us as an export market is relatively small, the folly of continuing an unfavorable balance to so high a degree as formerly . . . will be clearly apparent."

#### W. A. Kennedy and Lyman Hamrick Get Patents

Two textile patents were recently issued by the United States Patent Office to Carolinians, according to Paul B. Eaton, patent attorney, of Charlotte, N. C.

W. A. Kennedy, of Charlotte, was awarded a patent on a pick counter wherein the driving shaft is mounted in sleeves, fixed in the housing and the worms for driving the counter shafts are mounted on the sleeves and the adjustable driving means are keyed on the shaft and are engageable one at a time with the worms for driving the counter shafts. This removes all friction between the driving shaft and the worms which drive the counter shafts, so that when a counter shaft is idle, it is impossible for any friction between the driving shaft and the worm for driving a counter shaft to exist. Heretofore, with the driving means for the counter being mounted on the driving shaft, even though a counter shaft was disconnected, from the driving shaft, gum and solidified oil at times would cause the counter shaft to be moved when it was no tsupposed to be in operation.

Lyman Hamrick, of Gaffney, S. C., was awarded a patent on a cloth marking machine wherein a tufted bedspread, for example, can be placed on a large cylinder and then hundreds of yards of cloth can be passed through the machine in contact with the tufted bedspread acting as a pattern and a marking roll presses against the cloth so as to cause the design of the bedspread to be imprinted on the cloth and then the cloth can be cut into the desired lengths and turned over to tufting machine operators for the making of tufted bedspreads, according to the design printed therein. It was equipped with means for reciprocating the cloth marking roll to prevent uneven wear of the marking roll and it also has means whereby the cloth can be lifted out of contact with the marking roll when desired.

#### Carolina Loom Reed Co., Greensboro, Moves

Greensboro, N. C.—E. J. McFetters, manager of the Carolina Loom Reed Co., which makes a specialty of producing and servicing rayon reeds and also maintains a machine shop in connection with the plant, has moved into new and larger quarters, with 7,000 square feet of floor space, at 1,000 South Elm street, from its former location on Bain street. He announced that new equipment had been added and that this expansion was necessary to better serve its area, consisting of Virginia and the two Carolinas.



Obsolescence sounds no warning siren. It slips in silently to lurk unseen in methods as well as machines, in organization as well as structures. It is too often a fleeting figure hidden and unrecognized—a "fifth column" in the leaves of the ledger.

If you are not satisfied that your costs are as low as they should be, it is time to have the Engineer look into your plant, study methods, location, the use and application of power, the layout of machinery, the characteristics of water, of transportation, of raw materials, and other factors, which together or singly can impair production and profit.

For these tasks, we have available for you, a departmentalized and well-balanced engineering organization seasoned by four decades of experience.

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ENGINEERS -ARCHITECTS

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

#### Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—The tempo of trading in grade goods markets began to accelerate noticeably toward the end of the week ending August 10th and seemed to be pointing to an abrupt expansion in activity over the next ten days. The chief factor behind this quickening of demand was the announcement of still further purchases by the Army and Navy of a wide variety of cotton goods. A survey of stocks available in the market seemed to indicate that some of these needs could not be met promptly and the goods would have to be manufactured, the result being that the market was faced with a still further diversion of machinery to Government requirements.

Buyers have been too intent in following European developments to pay much attention to domestic news which is fast becoming more of a market factor than the reports from the battlegrounds of Europe. As the week ended, buyers were busy digesting such news as the announcement of a new loan policy on cotton, the probable effects of further purchases of cotton goods by the Army and the possibility that the trade at large may be heading toward a boom somewhat similar to that of last September.

On August 16th the Army will open bids on approximately 6,000,000 yards of cotton goods for use in sheets. The general belief in the market is that the Army may have to accept sewed 80 squares. In addition, bids will be opened on 1,294,321 yards of cotton cloth for lining overcoats, 1,976,996 yards of unbleached cotton drill, 600,460 yards of canvas padding, 819,732 yards of silesia lining, and 829,750 yards of cotton twill lining. These lining orders, of course, will greatly benefit the twill sections which have been making progress slowly over the last ten days.

An interesting and perhaps prophetic event occurred recently when the Army was not able to get bids on but three million yards of numbered cotton ducks on an invitation for bids on about five million yards.

The major quantities sought had been about 4,400,000 yards of 29-inch, 15.5-ounce, a large percentage of which were to be given a khaki finish.

Deliveries called for 50 per cent in 60 days, 25 per cent in the following 30 days and the remainder within another 30 days. With their production already closely under commitment, the majority of mills were unable to comply fully with these time requirements. An even greater tightness delivery-wise, is understood to prevail in the range of widths between 36-inch and 48-inch, inclusive, and on qualities Nos. 6, 8 and 10.

#### J. P. STEVENS & CO., Inc.

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#### Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia.—Buyers who shop around can occas onally locate near-term yarn needs at lower prices than those quoted by most distributors and spinners but not too often. The larger consumers, who rely principally on regular suppliers for their yarn requirements, are taking in deliveries promptly, and some are even anticipating acceptance of contract yarns, but as yet have arranged for only a limited part of their fall and winter yarns. Inquiries are once again more numerous from buyers in this category.

In spite of expansion in industrial operations in lines that on occasion take large quantities of cotton textiles, advance coverage with yarns for this purpose has thus far been lacking.

However, delivery requisitions are again stated to be satisfactory, especially to the larger yarn mills. Some of the latter are operating at a substantially higher rate than they were a year ago. A few have too much business on a certain range of counts to be readily handled and still leave them in position to ship on short notice to late buyers. Sales representatives of these mills assert that even were they in need of orders, they would not consent to cutting prices at this time.

August, thus far, is patterned after the like month last year, as far as forward covering is concerned, and local observers say they expect deliveries will be tight again this fall, with the condition lasting longer than it did last fall.

Due to delays in development of the War Department's buying program because of discussions in Congress over the recommendations for enlarging the armed forces, the Army will continue to be on short notice for its requirements as these become larger. In part, this will make necessary some overtime among mills working on Government contracts and in some cases it is probable that another shift will be necessary.

Weavers operating their own spindles, whose yarn capacity may not fit in with contract requirements entirely may thus begin to draw on sale yarn resources for quickly needed supplies.

This would enhance the probability of Government delivery requirements overlapping later on with those of commercial manufacturers.

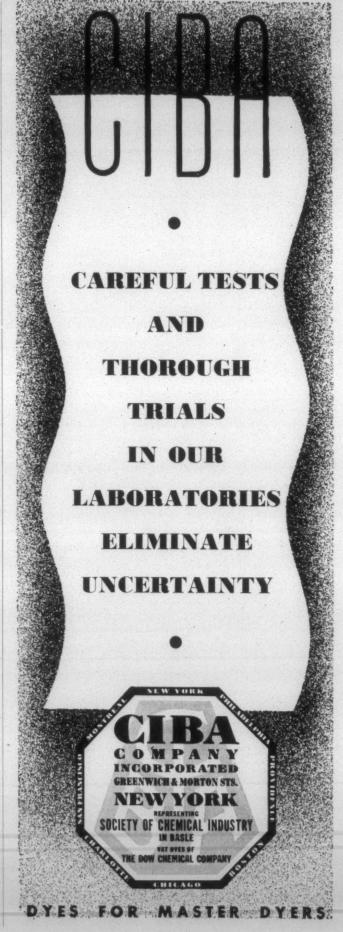
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#### Gossett Mills Safe Withstands Yeggs

Anderson, S. C.—County officers are investigating an attempt to rob the vault and safe of the Gossett Mills which was made July 25th. Combinations were knocked off the vault and office safe, but the thugs were unable to open either of them. They made their entry by means of forcing a rear door of the Gossett offices.

Officers making the investigation said that the job was apparently the work of amateurs and that the job was badly bungled.

#### New Treadle Roll Bearing Developed

Hartford, Conn.—A new treadle roll bearing has been developed by New Departure in Bristol, for use in textile looms, particularly those made by the Draper Corporation.

Disadvantages of older type bearings will be overcome to a great extent by the new treadle roll, according to the announcement. The new treadle is made of high carbon alloy steel, heavily built to absorb shock, lubricated for long life, and has an easy-rolling ball bearing which cannot rub at the sides of the treadle arm. In addition, the sides of the bearing are hard and smoothly finished to protect the bearing within and keep themselves from clogging with dirt lint.

#### Victor-Monaghan and Dunean Post \$600 Fire Fees

Officials of Dunean and Victor-Monaghan Mills have deposited \$600 checks with City Clerk and Treasurer B. F. Dillard to assure their plants of city fire protection under terms of an amended fire resolution adopted at the last meeting of City Council of Greenville, S. C.

# Index To Advertisers

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Dary Ring Traveler Co.	Clark Publishing Co.	33	-0-	
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Dary Ring Traveler Co.	Cundiff, John O.	23	Onyx On & Chemical Co.	23
Dary Ring Traveler Co.	Curran & Barry	32		
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Drake Corp.	_D_		Pabst Sales Co. Parks-Cramer Co.	92
Drake Corp.	Dary Ring Traveler Co.	45	Parks & Woolson Machine Co.	-
Drake Corp.	Dayton Rubber Mfg. Co.	2	Pease, J. N. & Co.	_
Drake Corp.	Detergent Products Co.	-	Perfect Waxer Co.	-
Drake Corp.	Diehl Mfg. Co.	30	Proctor & Schwartz	40
Saco-Lowell Shops   Sargent's Sons Corp., C. G.	Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.	41	Provident Life & Accident Ins. Co	-
Saco-Lowell Shops   Sargent's Sons Corp., C. G.	Drake CorpFront Cov	ver		
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Saco-Lowell Shops   Sargent's Sons Corp., C. G.	Dunkle & Co., Paul A.  Dunning & Boschert Press Co.	47	Rice Dobby Chain Co	51
Saco-Lowell Shops   Sargent's Sons Corp., C. G.	DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co.		Roy, B. S. & Son Co.	33
Saco-Lowell Shops   Sargent's Sons Corp., C. G.	R. & H. Dept.			
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Foster Machine Co.   Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.   39	—E—		Saco-Lowell Shops	-
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Garland Mfg. Co.   47   Stevens, J. P. & Co., Inc.   32   Sastonia Brush Co.   39   Stodghill & Co.   25   Stodghill & Co.   27	Benjamin Franklin Hotel	-	Staley Sales Corp.	30
Garland Mfg. Co.   47   Stevens, J. P. & Co., Inc.   32   Sastonia Brush Co.   39   Stodghill & Co.   25   Stodghill & Co.   27	<b>-</b> G <b>-</b>		Steel Heddle Mfg, Co. Stein, Hall & Co.	-
Trick   Tric	Carland Mfg. Co.	47	Sterling Ring Traveler Co.	30
Trick   Tric	Gastonia Brush Co.	39	Stodghill & Co.	25
Terrell Machine Co.   41 and 42				
Textile Petting Co.   Textile Finishing Machinery Co.   Textile Finishin	General Electric Co.	9.4		
-H—  H & B American Machine Co.  Hart Products Corp.  Houghton, E. F. & Co.  Houghton Wool Co.  -I—  U. S. Ring Traveler Co.  U. S. Ring Traveler Co.  U. S. Ring Traveler Co.  Universal Winding Co.  24  -V—  -I—  Vanderbilt Hotel  Veeder-Root, Inc.  Victor Ring Traveler Co,  Iselin-Jefferson Co.  -J—  Jacobs, E. H. Mfg. Co., Inc.  Jenkins Metal Co.  Watson-Williams Mfg. Co.  White & Co., G. A.  Whitin Machine Works	Gill Leather Co.		Terrell Machine Co41 and Texas Co The	42
-H—  H & B American Machine Co.  Hart Products Corp.  Houghton, E. F. & Co.  Houghton Wool Co.  -I—  U. S. Ring Traveler Co.  U. S. Ring Traveler Co.  U. S. Ring Traveler Co.  Universal Winding Co.  24  -V—  -I—  Vanderbilt Hotel  Veeder-Root, Inc.  Victor Ring Traveler Co,  Iselin-Jefferson Co.  -J—  Jacobs, E. H. Mfg. Co., Inc.  Jenkins Metal Co.  Watson-Williams Mfg. Co.  White & Co., G. A.  Whitin Machine Works	Greenville Belting Co.	35	Textile-Finishing Machinery Co.	-
-H—  H & B American Machine Co.  Hart Products Corp.  Houghton, E. F. & Co.  Houghton Wool Co.  -I—  U. S. Ring Traveler Co.  U. S. Ring Traveler Co.  U. S. Ring Traveler Co.  Universal Winding Co.  24  -V—  -I—  Vanderbilt Hotel  Veeder-Root, Inc.  Victor Ring Traveler Co,  Iselin-Jefferson Co.  -J—  Jacobs, E. H. Mfg. Co., Inc.  Jenkins Metal Co.  -W  Watson-Williams Mfg. Co.  White & Co., G. A.  -K—  Whitin Machine Works	Gulf Refining Co.	-	road, mc., F. C.	43
H & B American Machine CoU S Bobbin & Shuttle Co			_U_	
Vanderbilt Hotel   42   Veeder-Root, Inc.     Veeder-Root, Inc.				
Vanderbilt Hotel   42   Veeder-Root, Inc.     Veeder-Root, Inc.	Hart Products Corp.		U. S. Ring Traveler Co.	19
Vanderbilt Hotel   42   Veeder-Root, Inc.     Veeder-Root, Inc.	Houghton Wool Co.	94	Universal Winding Co.	3
Vanderbilt Hotel   42   Veeder-Root, Inc.     Veeder-Root, Inc.	Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.		_v_	
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			Veeder-Root, Inc.	-
	Ideal Machine Co.	32	Viscose Co.	40
Jacobs, E. H. Mfg. Co., Inc.         — ———————————————————————————————————				51
Jenkins Metal Co. — Watson-Williams Mfg. Co. 45 Johnson Chemical Co. — Wellington, Sears Co. 32 White & Co., G. A. — Whitin Machine Works	경기를 가지하는 일이 보고 있었다. 이번 경기를 가지 않는데 없다면 없다.			
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-K- White & Co., G. A. White & Co., G. A. White Machine Works 13 Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co. 51 Windle & Co., J. H. Wolf, Jacques & Co.	Johnson Chemical Co.	-	Wellington, Sears Co.	32
Keever Starch Co. 20 Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co. 51 Windle & Co., J. H. Wolf, Jacques & Co.	-k-		White & Co., G. A. Whitin Machine Works	10
Keever Starch Co. 20 Windle & Co., J. H. Kempton Parts & Spring Co. 47 Wolf, Jacques & Co.	V	90	Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.	51
	Kempton Parts & Spring Co.		Wolf, Jacques & Co.	-
		11 40		

#### S. C. Mills Make 75% Of All Print Cloth

Clinton, S. C.—Approximately 75 per cent of the print cloths made in the United States are manufactured in South Carolina, William P. Jacobs, of Clinton, executive vice-president of the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association, said in response to a query.

The query was prompted by a resolution adopted at the recent South Carolina State Convention of the Textile Workers Union of America, which said 95 per cent of United States print cloths was made in this State.

"In regard to the percentage of print cloths manufactured in South Carolina, will say that my figures don't show the percentage quite that high," Dr. Jacobs said. "I have heard the figures quoted as everywhere from 60 per cent to 95 per cent. Actually the best figures that I can find indicate that something around 75 per cent of the print cloths made in the country are made in the State of South Carolina."

#### Burlington Mills' Six Months' Net Rises To \$1,277,708

The earnings for Burlington Mills Corp. and subsidiaries on a consolidated basis for the six months ended June 30, 1940, amounted to \$1,277,708 after provision for Federal and State income taxes, including reserve for estimated taxes based on the La Follette bill.

Earnings are equivalent to approximately \$2.05 per common share on 624,757 shares outstanding, as compared with \$757,130 on such shares, or approximately \$1.21 per share, for the six months ended July 1, 1939.

#### Julius Cone Estate Is Valued Above \$800,000

Julius W. Cone, president of the Cone Export & Commission Co. and vice-president of the Proximity Mfg. Co., who died May 17th, left an estate valued at \$803,500, consisting of \$250,000 in real estate and \$553,500 in personal property, it was revealed by a preliminary inventory filed.

He was a director of Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Co., a member of Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the Elks Club, Greensboro Country Club, Sedgefield Club and Merchants and Manufacturers Club.

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#### WANTED

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#### South Central Section A. A. T. C. C. Stages Fine Outing

(Continued from Page 12)

Wheeler, former chairman of the South-Central Section.

Perrin N. Collier, Callaway Mills, LaGrange, Ga., chairman of the Southeastern Section, was a guest at the outing.

An elaborate floor show was a feature of the banquet, followed by dancing in the patio.

Much credit must go to those in charge of the outing. In addition to those aforementioned, the following helped: Dan Torrence, Chattanooga, entertainment; Homer Welchel, Central-Franklin Process Co., Chattanooga, men's games; Bill Kelly, Burkhart-Schier Chemical Co., Chattanooga, publicity.

Mrs. Dan Torrence, Mrs. Fletcher Kibler, Mrs. Andrew Kelly and Mrs. H. O. Shuptrine arranged the women's events. W. S. McNab, J. D. Mosheim, C. A. Spratt and J. H. McCall were in charge of general arrangements.

#### Celanese Patents Winding Device

United States Patent No. 2,205,455 was granted June 25th to Celanese Corp. of America on an application of C. W. Addy, R. H. J. Riley and R. J. Grinnell. The patent relates to textile apparatus, particularly apparatus of the delivery or winding of artificial filaments continuously with their production.

The invention is especially concerned with processes for delivery or winding such threads in which a feed roller is employed to draw the thread from a source of supply, such as a spinning jet, and to deliver it to a point of use, such as a winding and/or twisting device, and consists of the provision of a stationary waste support adjacent the end of the feed roller for the reception of waste yarn or filaments which collected on the feed roller in the starting up of the machine and/or when changing bobbins.

This arrangement not only facilitates removal of waste, but also minimizes the danger of injury to the operator in removing said waste.

#### Cotton Ends Best Season Since 1933

Washington, D. C.—After gaining a sales peak, a new cotton market season began August 1st with prospects of a dip that worried producers and Federal farm officials.

By custom, the cotton marketing season opens August 1st—about the time that the new crop starts to market in volume.

In a decade of sharp ups and downs, the season which just closed was one of the best. Sales totaled about 13,-800,000 bales, or 3,800,000 bales more than in the previous season. Exports amounted to 6,200,000 bales, the largest volume since 1933, after having fallen to 3,327,-000 in the previous season.

But cotton experts in the Agriculture Department predict a toboggan-like slide for foreign sales during the new season. They expect exports to drop below the 3,000,000-bale mark because countries to which the United States normally sells half its exports cannot be reached on account of the European war and British blockade.

Only Great Britain and Japan remain as sizable cus-

tomers, and neither is likely to buy heavily this season. Both have accumulated large reserves and are curtailing civilian consumption of cotton products.

Officials said the dark export prospects would necessitate a Federal program under which unexportable surpluses of this year's crop would be withdrawn from market channels and stored under Government loans.

Uncle Sam now has about \$500,000,000 invested in 8,900,000 bales of surplus cotton stored under similar programs in previous years. A year ago loan stocks totaled 11,250,000 bales. This reduction—which may be wiped out this season-came about as a result of the sharp increase in exports during the past season.

The Government has announced that it will pay subsidies which would enable exporters to offer American cotton goods at "cut-rate" prices. But with the help of this program, officials do not expect exports to reach 3,000,000 bales, in terms of raw cotton.

#### Avondale Farm Plan for Employees Found Stabilizing Factor

Sylacauga, Ala.-A combination of industry and agriculture is being given a test at the Avondale Cotton Mill here and at six other points. Low interest loans made by the management have made possible the purchase of small farm plots and the building of homes by 175 mill families. In a pinch, the farms, ranging from six to 100 acres, could produce virtually all of the food their owners need. They now produce most of it.

The small-farm plan at the mills of the Comer chain is devoid of red tape. Any employee may apply, and if the title to the land is clear and the worker's record good, the money is available almost immediately.

The interest rate is 4 per cent, with deduction made from the semi-monthly pay checks. In emergency cases, deductions are suspended until conditions improve. Payments on the average loan of \$750 to \$1,000 are \$15 per month. Not a single home has been foreclosed since the plan was started on an experimental basis eight years ago. In that time, 114 families have completed payments.

No government money is involved. No banker has anything to do with the plan, and the Comer interests do not even have a separate corporation for handling the

Social-minded Donald Comer, head of Avondale Mills, instituted the plan at his mills in Sylacauga, Alexander City, Sycamore, Stevenson, Pell City and LaFayette, with a few loans also in Birmingham, where the distance from the mill and the scarcity of farm land make the program more difficult of operation.

A visit to the mill workers' homes in the Sylacauga area reveals their advantages over average rural homes. Most of them have electric ranges and refrigerators and washing machines and telephones. Water is more of a problem, but automatic pumps remove most of the drudg-

Mill executives believe the farm program will create a "cushion" for workers during slack periods, besides improving their standards of living. It also stabilizes the labor supply, since few workers will leave their own places, even in times of depression.

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#### Opener and Picker Room Practice

(Continued from Page 18)

out, most of which is due to carelessness. For instance, allowing any of the hoppers to run out of cotton or very low and then filling it too full for the aprons to keep it in motion will cause a variation in the weight per yard of 25 per cent or more.

As the hopper is usually the only evening device on these machines it is very important that it has as near the same amount of cotton in it all the time as possible. About three-quarters full with a little variation on each side is customary in a good many mills, including those using conveyor systems.

(To be continued)

#### New Process for Rayons Announced By Sanforized-Shrunk

A new process by the use of which it is hoped to end complaints of shrinkage and stretchage of fabrics made of viscose filament or viscose staple fiber is announced by Sanforized-Shrunk, division of Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc. Named "Sanforset," it is a chemical treatment which is said to stabilize the fabric and not alter it in hand or finish.

"In response to hundreds of requests from manufacturers, retailers, and consumers for Sanforized-Shrunk rayons, we are glad to make available this new process on which we have been working for a long time," stated John C. Turrell, director of Sanforized-Shrunk, when interviewed. "To be sure, some spun rayons have been Sanforized-Shrunk but most fabrics of artificial fibres have been too unstable to be offered with satisfactory assurance that they would not shrink or stretch out of fit. Our new process overcomes this problem and establishes Sanforized-Shrunk as an important factor in the rayon field.

"We do not claim the solution of all the difficulties encountered by the trade in rayon fabrics, but we do say that we have removed the chief complaints of shrinkage and stretchage. To be labeled 'Sanforized-Shrunk-Sanforset Treated and Tested Rayon,' fabrics must not shrink or stretch, within a strict tolerance, when tested by a wash and pressing test comparable to the treatment garments receive in a commercial laundry—a test more severe than most current standard wash tests for rayons.

"The trade will be particularly interested to know that Sanforset Treated and Tested' fabrics do not develop any latent deficiencies such as brittleness, odors, skin irritation or decreased wearing qualities," said Mr. Turrell. "Furthermore, there is no effect on the accepted trade finishes of the fabrics. Any desired hand can be obtained without effecting the stability, which is permanent through repeated launderings. No special cleaning, washing or ironing instructions are necessary to retain the size dimensions of garments made of Sanforset Treated and Tested Rayon.

"The treatment can be applied to all classes and shades of piece-dyed colors and prints, but it is expected that it will more generally be applied to fabrics where vat colors are used. Having no effect whatever on the dyes used, Sanforset's responsibility is naturally limited to the maintenance of its own strict shrinking and stretching standard.

"The reaction of the process on the fibres tends to maintain and, in fact, usually improves the tensile strength of the fabrics both in the dry and wet state," Mr. Turrell pointed out.

Demonstrations and trials have been conducted in a few finishing plants. Licenses for the Sanforset treatment are being granted to holders of licenses under the Sanforized-Shrunk compressive shrinking patents. Since no special equipment not usually available in most finishing plants is needed, commercial production of Sanforset fabrics can be started as quickly as plants are licensed to apply the treatment.

#### Clearwater, S. C., Mills To Increase Stock

Aiken, S. C.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Clearwater Mfg. Co. will be held August 14th, 12 noon, at 1412 Broadway, New York City, for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of the corporation by amendment of its charter, and for the purpose of attaching conditions, preferences or liabilities to stock issued and to be issued. The maximum amount to which it is proposed the capital stock shall be increased is \$1,300,000.

The proposal is to issue 3,000 shares of preferred stock of the par value of \$100, and aggregating \$300,000. The holders of the preferred stock will be entitled to receive out of such funds as may be legally available for such purposes, dividends at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, and no more. These dividends are to be payable quarterly, on the first day of January, April, July and October each year, it is stated.

#### Merger of Kearny, N. J., Companies

American Textile Engineering, Inc., Kearny, N. J., and its affiliated corporations, makers of textile conditioning machinery and liquids, have been merged into one new corporation, known as Kearny Mfg. Co., Inc., with offices and shops at Kearny, N. J., and Greenville, S. C. Charles F. Dulken is president.

All patent and trademark rights of the former companies have been transferred to the new corporation.

The Greenville, S. C., office and shop were established to give customers in the South the benefit of savings in freight as well as immediate delivery from Southern stock, it was explained.

John Klinck, who has represented the company for many years, will be in charge at Greenville, assisted by chemical and engineering experts.

Kearny Mfg. Co. also announces the marketing of a new line of finishing compounds for the textile industry, known as Plura-Products and Sylca-Products.

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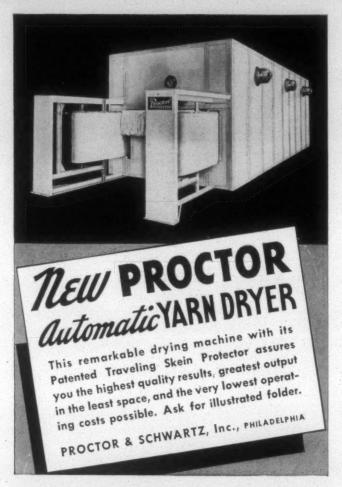
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#### Shipments of Rayon Yarn Reach Year's Peak

Shipments of rayon filament yarn to domestic consumers aggregated 32,700,000 pounds, the largest for any month thus far in 1940, states the Rayon Organon, published by the Textile Economics Bureau. These shipments were slightly larger than the 31,400,000 pounds shipped in June.

The record July deliveries, the publication states, resulted in a reduction in producers' stocks of yarn from 12,800,000 pounds at the end of June to 11,400,000 at the close of July. The higher July shipments, therefore, were accomplished entirely by a reduction in producers' stocks.

Production of rayon yarn reached the record figure of 97,500,000 pounds during the quarter ended June 30. Of this total viscose-cuprammonium production totaled 64,500,000 pounds, or 66 per cent, but of additional importance is the fact that this yarn was produced at an average denier finer than was made in the first quarter of the year. Acetate process yarn output amounted to 33,000,000 pounds, or 34 per cent of the second quarter total.

Production of rayon staple fiber in the second quarter amounted to 19,100,000 pounds, a figure slightly below the 20,500,000 pounds produced in the first quarter, but well above the 11,500,000-pound production of the second quarter of 1939. The publication states that, with future imports of foreign staple at a very low level and with the usual fall seasonal increase in staple fiber consumption directly ahead, there is a bright outlook for the domestic staple fiber industry.

#### Calco Features An Alizarine Green Dye for Wool

Outstanding light fastness for an acid green is the important advantage claimed of Calcocid Alizarine Green CGW, a dyestuff currently being featured in a special bulletin, being distributed by the Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Co.

Dyers of sweat, carpet and weaving yarns will be interested in the properties of this dye, particularly in regard to washing and fulling, according to the announcement, which says Calco's Alizarine Green CGW is exceptionally good to washing and very good to fulling.

According to this folder, dyers seeking a neutral dye similar to Alizarine Green CGW may obtain these same fastness properties from Calcocid Alizarine Green CGN Extra. The neutral property of this dyestuff makes it valuable for use with union materials.

#### Soviet Dictates How Much Cotton People Can Use

Cotton is not only planted and grown under government supervision in Soviet Russia, it is sold in the seed to the government, ginned on a government-owned gin and processed into yarn in a government-owned mill.

The government even dictates how much cotton the Russian people use, and they could use much more if they had it. These facts were disclosed during a radio broadcast in which a Federal Agricultural Marketing Service

representative and WSB staff announced, Atlanta, Ga., transported in an imaginary trip to far-off Russia by means of the radio "magic carpet."

Grown in Russia for centuries, cotton has been produced in quantity only the past few years. It has now displaced China as the world's third largest producer of the staple.

Even before the Soviet Union started, the government had set up scientific cotton stations which supervised all seed-improvement work and of placing foreign-imported seed for planting in different regions. From these they have developed new strains and varieties, adapted to local conditions in irrigated fields.

In turning out good yields of "better cottons," the Moscow government has grouped peasants into "specialized units," operating "state farms."

The mechanical section contracts with the collective farm to supply machinery for plowing, harrowing, seeding and cultivating the crops. The station supplies fuel, oil and repairs for the tractor. The collective farm pays wages of the tractor operator.

The agronomic section supervises farm operations where government-owned machinery is used, and employs field supervisors who oversee the work on the collective farm. Each supervisor has control of 4,000 to 7,000 acres.

Before the season opens the supervisors get together to plan for the crop year. They decide on fields in which cotton is to be grown and other details, from breaking ground to final delivery of cotton to the gin.

The farmer or collective farm group delivers the cotton in the seed to the gin, where it is graded. If it has normal moisture it is stuffed into sacks and weighed, and the farmer paid according to its weight and grade.

It appears that though cotton production has expanded enormously in recent years in Russia, it is likely that the saturation point has been reached. They have about all the land they can plant to cotton, because they must use other available land for other crops to afford proper rotation. In recent years the production has approximated 3,800,000 bales, with imports below 100,000 bales.

#### New Single Stage Blower Bulletin

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis., has issued a new bulletin, B-6048, on Single-Stage Turbo-Blowers for use throughout industry wherever large volumes of air or gas are needed at pressures from one to 6.25 pounds. It gives the advantages of turbo-blowers, their method of operation and characteristics. It illustrates and describes various single-stage motor and mechanically driven blowers including geared-head, over-hung and pedestal types, as well as double inlet blowers for large volumes. Several pages are devoted to blower accessories such as blast gates, constant air weight control of cupolas, speed governors, etc.

#### Phenamine Blue Black BCW

General Dyestuff Corp. has just announced the release of Phenamine Blue Black BCW, a direct color, which is said to produce deep blue black shades on cotton and rayon. The outstanding feature of this product is that, in the dyeing of mixed fibers, acetate rayon is left practically unstained.

# "MEON"

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MEON "T" for conditioning cotton yarns is more than a penetrant or wetting agent. MEON "T" is hygroscopic, and by virtue of its property of breaking down surface tension, insures rapid absorption. MEON "T" permanently sets the twist and removes the kinks. Any amount of water can be imparted and retained by the use of MEON "T". Therein lies a tangible value for the manufacturer....

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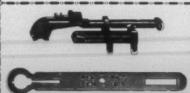
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## THE LEADER WITH TEXTILE MEN



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Textile Mills
Rayon Plants
Knitting Mills
Appraisals



Steam Power Plants Steam Utilization Hydro-Electric Reports

J. E. SIRRINE & COMPANY
Greenville

Engineers
South Carolina

#### Erecting, Overhauling and Fixing Looms

(Continued from Page 11)

the process of interlacing. This bending of the warp yarn, coupled with the fact that the filling lays comparatively straight gives the fullness of face to the woven fabric. With one of the sheds slack the filling only receives pressure from the wrap varn from one side, consequently the filling will lay comparatively straight while it is being carried forward by the reed, and will be deposited in the cloth with very little bending. However, should the two sheds be tight the filling will receive pressure from both sides while being placed, and consequently the filling will bend or crimp between the warp threads, giving a reedy effect to the face of the cloth. The setting shown in Figure 14 gives a slack top shed, and will face the cloth on the top, or face up. This is desirable on cam looms, because the direct pull on the bottom or tight shed is from the cams. But on dobbies the opposite is true and it is best to reverse this setting so as to obtain a tight top shed, because the direct connection or pull is up on dobbies and the spring pull is down.

When the stop motion girt is properly set the warp yarn in the down shed, when the sheds are open, will be slightly curved over the front of the girt, as indicated by mark in Figure 14. Should the girt be set higher than this, excessive strain will be exerted on the warp yarn. Should the girt be set lower than this, the yarn in the top shed will whip the drop wires, 6 in Figure 14, against the drop wire bar, 10 in Figure 14, and the bars will be kept continually loose or broken, and also this would cause excessive chafing and breakage of the warp yarn.

#### Outsize Cotton Bale Causes Fiber Injury

J. C. Ferguson, cotton ginning specialist of the N. C. State College Extension Service, warns against overstuffing cotton bales at ginning time this Fall because of the possible damage that may occur when the bales go through the compress.

When cotton is under extreme pressure, as is the case at the compress, fibers in the oversize bales are likely to be torn or cut in such a manner that their value to the spinner is reduced.

Ferguson said that although the farmer does not suffer directly, unless he is the owner of the cotton at the time it is compressed, he does suffer through the lower prices merchants and mills must pay for other purchases to offset these losses due to so-called air-cutting of bales during compression.

The State College specialist explained a simple method of reducing this injury during bale compression. This involves delivering only enough seed cotton to the gin to produce a standard 500-bale of ginned lint.

These standard 500-pound gross weight bales show much less of this damage after compression than do bales weighing more than this amount.

#### New Finish For Wooden Rails On Harness Frames

What is claimed to be a revolutionary discovery in the form of a new finish for the wooden rails on harness frames has just been announced by the Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., Greenville, S. C., Atlanta, Ga., Greensboro, N. C., Providence, R. I., and Montreal, Canada.

This improvement has been introduced as "Gold Seal Waterproof Finish," considered to be an absolutely exclusive Stehedco feature for use on all their harness frames fitted with spruce, pine, or other kinds of lumber.

This new application is said to remove many of the former disadvantages by granting an absolutely smooth wax-like surface of the lumber, preventing lint or other adhesive substances from clinging to the harness shafts with the result that the daily brushing or cleaning of the loom harness is eliminated to a great extent.

#### A New Book On Textile Markets and Their Relation To Price Research

Textile Markets—Their Structure in Relation to Price Research is the title of a book recently published by the National Bureau of Economic Research. It represents the report of the Committee on Textile Price Research appointed in 1936 by the Conference on Price Research as one of five industry committees formed to survey the possibilities for price research in leading American industries. This committee, headed by Stephen J. Kennedy, of Pacific Mills, as chairman, and Hiram S. Davis, of the University of Pennsylvania, as vice-chairman, had the advice and counsel of some of the best minds in the field of textile statistics and economic research, and obtained the co-operation of numerous textile houses, research organizations and agencies of the Government in its quest for information and assistance on technical matters.

The stated objectives of the survey conducted by the committee were: (1) to describe the structure of the textile industries as they relate to the pricing process, (2) to chart the directions in which economic research concerned with price phenomena might be most effectively undertaken, and (3) to sponsor in collaboration with appropriate agencies the improvement and amplification of existing textile price data.

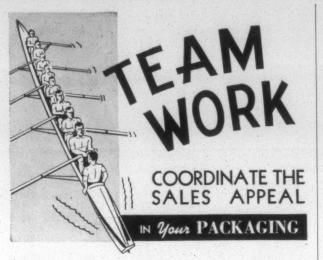
Part I of the book is devoted to a comprehensive survey of the markets in which prices are made for the various textile fibers, processed fibers, yarns, grey goods, finished goods, and fabricated textile products. In Part II the committee has outlined the areas of study which, in its opinion, offer the greatest opportunity for furthering knowledge of price behavior in the textile industries. It deals with price action and its relation to buying movements, fiber and product substitution, costs, capacity, marketing methods, industrial organization, business cycles, etc. How prices are made in typical textile markets and improvement of the price record are among the subjects covered.

Textile price series compiled by the Wholesale and Retail Divisions of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Government, together with references to data revealed by the investigations and reports of the Federal Trade Commission and the Tariff Commission, are included as appendices. The book also contains an interrelation chart showing the major lines of flow of textiles from raw materials to fabricated products.

This book should be of interest to practical textile men concerned with marketing problems, as well as to students and research workers desiring more complete knowledge of the textile market structure and its relation to price research.

The book is published by the National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 1819 Broadway, New York City, and lists for \$3.00.





Old Dominion maintains an art department and a creative staff for developing both individual and coordinated package designs. This service is yours without obligation. Teamwork in the packaging of a line of products is as productive of success as it is in a crew race.

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#### Federal Control of Business Endangers Our Democracy

(Continued from Page 9)

remaining rights were reserved to the States or the peo-

Then followed 124 years of growth unparalleled in all history. Save for our own Civil War, in which the doctrine of States Rights received a serious but by no means fatal setback, our economic and social progress steadily increased. Our Federal Government gave us national unity and the protection we needed against foreign nations, yet left us free of the burdens of a strong centralized bureaucracy. Our State and local government, protected by the Senate, gave us equitable laws suited to our agricultural, commercial and industrial needs.

Then came 1913. I am not superstitious about the number 13 but I believe that year brought with it the adoption of two amendments to our Constitution which made possible much of our subsequent transition from a constitutional democracy, having carefully limited powers, to a semi-socialistic democracy having almost dictatorial powers. Those amendments were the sixteenth, providing for the Federal income tax with its pernicious doctrine of the right to levy taxes upon the "ability to pay;" and the seventeenth, which provided for popular election of Senators instead of appointment by State Legislatures.

The income tax made possible the gradual increase from a beginning of 1 per cent on incomes over \$5,000 to the practical confiscation of a major part of the earnings of successful men and firms which is in effect today.

The popular election of Senators made them responsible to the people instead of to the States, and States Rights went by the board. Since then the ever advancing tentacles of the Federal octupus, greased with public funds collected or borrowed from every possible source, have made a mockery of States Rights and local government. We don't have to go out of Charlotte and Mecklenburg to be fully aware of the extent to which this is true. It permeates our State and our Nation. It is regarded as smart tactics by our most prominent leaders, and those who have the courage and honesty to condemn it are hissed and booed by the sçum which forms its backbone

The attack upon individual freedom and enterprise has taken place in many countries, and it invariably follows the same pattern. Private industry has always been the first victim of the assault. Under the guise of providing improved economic and social conditions dictators have gained control of the economic life of nations during times of stress and confusion. People have listened, and believed, and granted the powers requested "for the duration of the emergency." And the emergency has become greater and greater until the man or the group which is in control dares not permit criticism or questions by the people whose economic life he controls. Then, after losing the freedom of enterprise and private industry, the right of free speech is challenged and, recent history shows, is very often lost. If you think it is safe in the United States just read a few decisions of the NLRB. Is it inconceivable that the restriction of free speech applied to employers might be applied to preachers and lawyers and doctors under certain political conditions?

Remember this important fact. The recorded history of mankind covers about 10,000 years. The first real charter of individual human freedom was signed by King John I at Runnymede in 1215 A. D., just 725 years ago—not quite five times the life of our nation. It took 9,275 years of struggle and bloodshed and slavery for mankind to free itself from the tyranny of government. And once more, in Europe, in Russia, in Asia the chains of bondage are being locked about nations which had thought themselves forever free.

By whom were those chains forged? By stupid or criminal politicians. The net result is the same, regardless of motives.

By whom are our chains being forged? By private business which, free from political restraint and an overwhelming tax burden, brought us to first place among the nations of the earth in 124 years? Or by stupid or criminal politicians who would rather win an election by the skilful use of phrases designed to mislead, skilful use of innuendo and direct falsehood designed to create distrust between industry and labor, and skilful distribution of public funds where they will purchase the most votes?

France thought more of its "social gains" than it did of its liberty. France was defeated from within by a 40-hour week, while Germany was working 60, by having "lost," in the pitiful words of Moreschal Petain, "the spirit of sacrifice." Perhaps France can tell us the value of "social gains" today. Or, if the censorship will not permit that, maybe we can figure it out for ourselves.

Progress has never been easy or popular. A nation can drift downward into the morass of political corruption and economic disaster, but never in history has a nation drifted upward. It must be led by honest, capable men, backed by the power of private enterprise, industry and commerce. Knaves who prey on others through superior cunning or strength are parasites—not leaders. Fools who meddle with things they do not understand, regardless of their reputed experience or special knowledge, can sacrifice the welfare of others who rely on them for guidance.

Business is being harried and plundered and regulated in the United States today by bureaucrats who do not understand the hope of profits, because they have never had to earn profits; who do not know the fear of financial failure because they can't be fired; who have no personal responsibility other than that of a cog in the machine; who have no competitors to keep them on their toes; who do not have to worry about customers because the less they have to do the happier they are; who have no hope of reward for efficiency because they are not rewarded for speed.

Our task is to rescue business from government management and undue regulation. It is a big task. It will take years to accomplish. But its solution will mean the restoration and preservation of individual liberty in America and, perhaps, in many other nations of the earth.



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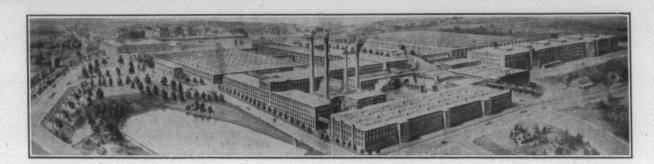
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## Visiting the Mills

Intimate Glimpses of Activities in Southern Textile Plants and the Men Who Own and Operate Them.

By Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs (Aunt Becky)

#### KINGS MOUNTAIN, N. C.

A Progressive Textile Town

Phenix Mills Nos. 1 and 2 are among the several splendid textile plants in and around historical Kings Mountain. Both mills are noted for fine, friendly officials and operatives, and for co-operation and loyalty which seem as natural as breathing.

Charles Simonson, of the mills' New York selling house, is here working through the mills in order to familiarize himself with inside facts and figures. Superintendent C. G. White is very much pleased with the progress Charles is making, and says if the young man could get accustomed to never-before-heard noises, there's no telling what he'd accomplish. It seems that in New York, the rumble of all night traffic, the screaming of sirens and other terrific noises, all help to make his slumber sound and sweet. But here in Kings Mountain, the cows moo, the calves bleat, chickens crow and the Katydids sing; and he just can't sleep, trying to figure it all out. Then when he does doze a little, the 5 A. M. mill whistle screams and he just knows it's Gabriel and his trumpet. We hope he'll soon become acclimatized, for he is really a fine young man and we're glad to have him "down South."

One of the most amazing women we've heard of is Mrs. Hamrick, mother of the mill president, and Secretary E. A. Hamrick. She has taught school 59 years and hopes to teach one more to make it even 60. Two years ago, in company with a grandson, she toured Europe in order to get first hand information about historical places. This remarkable lady does not live in Kings Mountain and the writer has never met her, but would like to. She is said to look 20 years younger than her age.

L. W. Hamrick is the genial assistant treasurer. A. B. Brown is overseer day carding, has a nice department and splendid assistants. G. W. White, overseer carding on second shift. Other key men are J. P. Miller and J. M. Bivens.

H. C. Tate is overseer day spinning, assisted by T. J.

Ellison. E. W. Putnam, night overseer. Other key men are J. L. Putnam, W. E. Goins, R. W. Gibson, H. C. Wright and J. H. Roper.

Fred Rollins, overseer weaving, has a fine service record. Boyce Davis and J. D. Rippey, other key men. B.
 O. Starnes is master mechanic.

J. D. Smith, shipping; Frank Cox, bookkeeper, and J. D. Glass, manager mill store.

#### Phenix Mill No. 2

This was formerly the Dilling Mill. Geo. B. Peeler, the superintendent, is newly married. He is an N. C. State graduate and teacher and his wife was Miss Sallie Ross, secretary and treasurer National Farm Loan Association of Raleigh. They were honeymooning during the meeting of the Southern Textile Association in Blowing Rock.

Mack Conner, overseer twisting and spooling, has been here for years and years. Mrs. Mack has a grocery store and a nursery, her hobby being dahlias and lilies. Yates, their energetic son, is with Carter Textile Co. of Gastonia.

Walter Worrell is day carder and Robert Hensley, night carder; Frank Adams, night twisting and spooling; H. D. Allman, section on winders; Joe Harris and Frank Green, overseers spinning; Forest Huffstetler, master mechanic—all up-to-date and energetic gentlemen.

#### Textiles, Inc. (Cora Plant)

This pretty mill is just back of Phenix No. 1. Z. F. Cranford is the well known and likable superintendent.

This mill has sold the village homes to operatives, who are well pleased to be property owners, and are improving their premises. The homes are in good condition and attractively painted.

The mill, too, has recently been thoroughly cleaned up and nicely painted inside. It is one of the nicest mills in this section.

W. F. Stone is overseer carding; Frank Roper, overseer

spinning, and A. H. Cornwell, master mechanic.

This mill is a branch of Gastonia, N. C., and makes carded and combed yarns.

#### ANDERSON, S. C.

#### Gossett Mills

It had been several years since my last visit here, but these good people had not forgotten "Aunt Becky" and gave me a warm welcome.

There are four of these mills in Anderson with well



General Office Building, Gossett Mills, Anderson, S. C.

known N. G. Hardie, general superintendent, assisted by Chris Suber, Jr.

The office building is one of the nicest in the State and a credit to this splendid mill company.

#### Riverside Plant No. 1

C. L. Duncan, superintendent, is president Anderson County Baseball League; W. O. Hawkins, overseer carding; M. D. Nichols, overseer spinning; R. F. Fowler, overseer warping and spooling. In Plant No. 2, W. M. Carlisle is overseer; L. E. Franklin, in charge of twisting. We wanted a picture of Superintendent Duncan and his overseers, but some of them were away on vacation and for that reason the others asked to be excused. They wanted "all together or none."

#### Toxaway Plant

A. J. McMinn is superintendent; J. O. Mahaffey, carder; A. M. Burton, spinner; L. A. Fail and E. B. Lowery



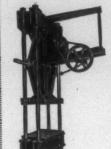
Toxaway Superintendent and Overseers

A. M. Herbert, Master Mechanic: A. J. McMinn, Superintendent; L. A. Faile, Weaving; C. V. Stutts, Cloth Room; J. O. Mahaffey, Carding.

keep the weaving going; C. V. Stutts is overseer the cloth room.

(Continued on Page 50)

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Gastonia, N. C

## Southern Sources of Supply

### For Equipment, Parts Material, Service

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts and materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORP., 30 Rockefeller Plaza. New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 822 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C., Hugh Puckett, Southern Sales Mgr. Reps., John D. Hunter, C. B. Suttle, Jr., A. W. Foley, Charlotte Office; E. J. Adams, 1404 S. 22nd St., Birmingham, Ala.; Jack B. Button, 1202 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.; Eugene H. Driver, 272 14th St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.; Wilton H. Earle, Jr., 409 Westfield Ave., Greenville, S. C.

AMERICAN MOISTENING CO., Providence, R. 1. Sou. Plants, Charlotte, N. C., and Atlanta, Ga.

ARMSTRONG CORK CO., Industrial Division, Textile Products Section, Lancaster, Pa. Sou. Office, 33 Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C. J. V. Ashley.

ARNOLD, HOFFMAN & CO., Inc., Providence, R. I. Chester L. Eddy, Asst. Sales Mgr., 903-904 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C. Sou. Reps., W. Chester Cobb, and Erwin Laxton, Charlotte, N. C., office; John H. Graham, Box 904, Greenville, S. C.; Harold T. Buck, 1615 12th St., Columbus, Ga.; John R. Brown, P. O. Box 231, Meridian Miss. uck, 1615 12th Meridian, Mis

ASHWORTH BROS., Inc., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices, 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S. W., At-lanta, Ga.; Texas Rep., Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

ATLANTA HARNESS & REED MFG. CO., Atlanta, Ga. Succeeded by Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Atlanta Division. (See this company's listing.)

AUFFMORDT & CO., C. A., 2 Park Ave., New York City. ou. Rep., S. L. Diggle, Jr., 522 Hawthorne Lane, Charlotte,

BANCROFT BELTING CO., Boston, Mass. Sou. Distributor, Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.

BARBER-COLMAN CO., Rockford, Ill. Sou. Office, 31 W. Mc-Bee Ave., Greenville, S. C., J. H. Spencer, Mgr.

BARKLEY MACHINE WKS., Gastonia, N. C.

BECCO SALES CORP., Buffalo, N. Y. Sou. Reps., J. D. Quern and D. S. Quern, 1930 Harris Road, Charlotte, N. C.

BORNE, SCRYMSER CO., 17 Battery Place, New York City. Sou. Mgr., H. L. Siever, P. O. Box 1169, Charlotte, N. C. Sales Reps., W. B. Uhler, 608 Palmetto St., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. C. Young, 1546 Stanford Place, Charlotte, N. C.; John Ferguson, P. O. Box 592, LaGrange, Ga.

CAROLINA REFRACTORIES CO., Hartsville, S. C.

CARTER TRAVELER CO., Gastonia, N. C.

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Powell, Cloth Room; C. C. Chavous, Preparation; W. H. White,
Superintendent.

Powell, overseer cloth room—and what a lovely place this is with all the girls in white uniforms. This mill is one of the most interesting to be found and as nice and clean as can be.

#### Shop and Outside

A. M. Herbert, formerly of Charlotte, is the live-wire master mechanic and says he likes this place; W. H. Bailey is outside foreman; C. M. Hendrix, supply clerk, and J. W. Watson, roll coverer.

Other key men and new subscribers are J. F. Parnell, in Toxaway Spinning; Jim Beasley, second hand Riverside, who says the Textile Bulletin is his favorite textile paper; Jack Basley, Dock Dudley, Joe Burden, J. W. Ingram, B. W. Reid, H. L. Philyaw, T. J. Mackey, W. E. Ronda, J. A. Phillips, P. A. Lee, W. F. Gibson, R. M. Bobo, A. B. Smith, G. L. Wilson, R. L. Smith and C. L. Johnson.

#### Calco Introduces a New Resin Finish for Cotton and Rayon

A new synthetic resin finish, Aerotex No. 105, is being made available now to finishers of cotton, spun rayon and cotton and rayon blends by the Calco Chemical Division of the American Cyanamid Co. A series of three folders describing the features of Aerotex No. 105 is being currently distributed to the trade.

Aerotex No. 105 is a new development, in that it is said to make an improvement in the textile finish itself and, in addition, simplifies and shorters the finishing process.

Aerotex No. 105 is prepared without cooking directly in the pad box. It is prepared in five minutes and requires no change in present equipment, according to the announcement.

A free, working sample of Aerotex No. 105 and Technical Bulletin No. 557, describing in detail the application of this new finish, are available by writing to the Calco Chemical Division of the American Cyanamid Co. at Bound Brook, N. J.

Headquarters for **JAPAN** LOCUST **BEAN GUM** (CAROB FLOUR) PAUL A. DUNKEL & CO., Inc. 82 Wall St., New York, N.Y. New England Representative G. H. Bunton, Cambridge, Mass. Philadelphia Representative R. Peltz & Co., 36 Kenilworth St. St. Louis Representative Harry A. Baumstark & Co





Designed for the hard and continuous wear of mill, mill village and factory use, their economy in water requirements and freedom from upkeep cost make VOGEL No. 5 Closets the

right closets for every installation, large or small. Simple in construction, long in life, they have proved their worth in thousands of mills and mill villages and factories everywhere.

Can be made semi-frost-proof by use of No. 1 valve.

JOSEPH A. VOGEL COMPANY

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## **Prepare** for ACTION



New rings give new life to your machinery! On spinning, new DIAMOND FINISH rings often give better than 10% production increase over spindles with old rings. And on cotton, silk and rayon twisting, as well as on wool spinning, our patented Eadle rings bring production gains as high as 85%.

WE MAKE ALL TYPES OF HOLDERS

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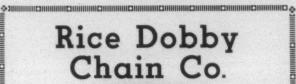
SPINNING

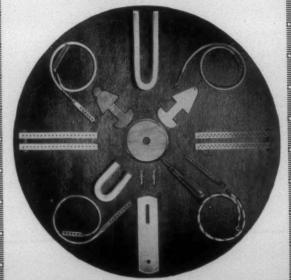




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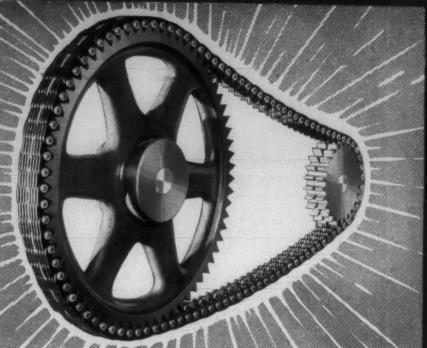


Millbury, Mass., U.S.A.

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Samples On Request

## V Try These Efficiency Tests



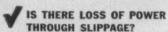
# ON YOUR DRIVES

To Cut Production Costs

# LINK-BELT Silverstreak SILENT CHAIN DRIVES

• Opportunities to cut production costs by using modern, efficient power transmission equipment, are not always apparent. Losses and waste may continue 'for years unnoticed and unsuspected, until revealed by a thorough check-up and com-

parison of methods and results. Here are twelve simple, easy tests for power transmission equipment—twelve important points to be considered. Modern machinery and modern manufacturing methods require modern drives.



If your drives depend upon frictional contact, they waste power through slippage.

Silverstreak Silent Chain Drives cannot slip.

## ARE YOU GETTING FULL MACHINE PRODUCTION?

Your machine production is based upon speed of operation, but a drive that slips does not maintain the theoretical ratio from source of power.

Check the rated capacities of your machine with actual production output. There is no guesswork when Link-Belt Silverstreak Silent Chain Drives are used.

## IS THE FINISHED PRODUCT UNIFORM?

If your product lacks uniformity, it may be due to slippage.

There can be no slip with positive Silverstreak Silent Chain Drives.

## DOES THE DRIVE GIVE CONTINUOUS, UNINTERRUPTED SERVICE?

Are you obliged to make frequent costly adjustments to maintain belt tension? Silverstreak Silent Chain Drives avoid this condition because they combine flexibility with positive action.

## J DOES "MACHINE-DOWN TIME" AFFECT YOUR PRODUCTION?

What does "machine-down time" for adjustments and replacements cost you? Silverstreak Silent Chain Drives last for years, and require practically no attention.

## IS INSTALLATION EASILY AND QUICKLY EFFECTED?

Must you dismantle any part of the machine to install a new belt? If so, how often is this necessary and how long is the machine down?

Silverstreak Silent Chain can be quickly and easily installed without dismantling bearings or parts of the machine.

### IS SPACE WASTED?

Are your drives compact?

Silverstreak Silent Chain Drives conserve valuable space by operating over small wheels on short centers.

## ARE YOUR DRIVES READILY ADAPTABLE TO SPEED CHANGES?

Speed changes are easily accomplished with silent chain drives, by simply changing the diameter of the driver or driven wheel.

#### LINK-BELT COMPANY



#### 96-PAGE DATA BOOK FREE!

Send for Data Book 125. It is an engineering handbook that enables you to determine upon the correct drive and figure its cost. Thousands in use today.

## DO ATMOSPHERIC CONDITIONS AFFECT YOUR DRIVES?

Is there any difference in the performance of your drives when the atmosphere is hot or cold, dry or damp?

Silverstreak Silent Chain is not affected by atmospheric conditions.

## JOES IDLENESS CAUSE DETERIORATION?

Leather and rubber belts deteriorate when not in use. Are you paying this unnecessary penalty?

Silverstreak Silent Chain Drives are constructed of steel throughout. They are not affected by idle-

## HOW LONG DO YOUR DRIVES LAST?

What is the life of your present drives?

A Link-Belt Silverstreak Silent
Chain Drive will give uninterrupted
service for many years with little
or no maintenance.

## IS ITS COST LOW—ALL THINGS CONSIDERED?

A low-first-cost is not wholly significant—in fact, it may be misleading. Check all the factors—add them up—and compare with cost of Link-Belt Silent Chain Drive—first cost or last cost.

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